Demographic Trends Report
Division of Family Resources
State Fiscal Year 2005
(July 2004 to June 2005)

2005

State of Indiana

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Governor

Family & Social Services Administration

E. Mitchell Roob Jr. Secretary

Division of Family Resources

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State of Indiana

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DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES OVERVIEW

The Indiana Family & Social Services Administration (FSSA) was created in 1991 as the single state social services agency responsible for the coordination of services for children, families, persons with disabilities and the aged. FSSA carried out its mission through the coordinated efforts of three Divisions: Family & Children (DFC), Disability, Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DDARS), and Mental Health and Addictions (DMHA)

In 2005, the Division of Family & Children (DFC) was reorganized. The Department of Child Services (DCS) was created as a separate state agency to oversee child welfare issues. The Bureau of Family Protection and Preservation and the Bureau of Child Support formerly a part of the DFC created the DCS. The DFC was renamed the Division of Family Resources (DFR) and includes the Bureau of Economic Independence, the Bureau of Program Integrity, the Bureau of Child Care, the Office of Data Management, and the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males.

In 2005, the DFR administered Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Food Stamps, Indiana Manpower Placement & Comprehensive Training (IMPACT), and Medicaid eligibility through Indiana's 92 local offices. The DFR continued to have responsibility for Child Care services delivered through local service providers statewide. In 2005, the Healthy Families Indiana program was moved to DCS and the First Steps program was moved to DDARS. As mandated as part of Public Law 143-1993, the DFR continues to provide support to the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males.

During 2005, the DFR organizational structure consisted of the Bureau of Economic Independence and the Bureau of Child Care which managed programs strengthening Hoosier families. The Bureau of Program Integrity provided central office support to local offices by measuring performance and improving efficiency in Indiana's Medicaid and Food Stamp programs. The Office of Data Management, Reports & Statistics provided operational support for DFR Executive staff, DFR program/policy managers and contractors as needed. The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males, housed within DFR, continued to work for changes needed to achieve equality for all Hoosiers.

Bureau of Economic Independence

The Bureau of Economic Independence manages TANF, Food Stamps, IMPACT and Medicaid Policy. The purpose of the TANF program is to provide financial assistance to low income families who are deprived of financial support from a parent by reason of death, absence from the home, unemployment, underemployment or physical or mental incapacity. The purpose of the Food Stamp program is to raise the nutritional level of low income households by supplementing their available food purchasing dollars with food stamp benefits. The purpose of the IMPACT program is to provide services related to job placement and training to recipients of TANF and Food Stamps so they can become economically self-sufficient. The Housing and Community Services programs previously included in this Bureau were moved to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Bureau of Child Care

The Bureau of Child Care manages programs which affect the early education, development, and care of children. Services include child care assistance for low income families working or in education/training programs, initiatives to improve quality and availability of child care for infants and toddlers, school-age children, and children with special needs and are provided statewide through local service providers. The Bureau has responsibility for the licensing of child care homes and centers and registration of child care ministry programs throughout the state.

Indiana Head Start Collaboration Office

Indiana Head Start Collaboration Office is federally funded by a grant to the state. The purposes of the Project are three:

1. Assist in building early childhood systems and access to comprehensive services and support for all low-income children;
2. Promote collaboration and partnership between Head Start and other appropriate programs, services and initiatives; and
3. Facilitate the involvement of Head start in the development of State policies, plans, processes and decisions affecting Head start populations and other low-income families.

The Collaboration office works in partnership with 39 Head Start and 14 Early Head Start programs in the state.

Bureau of Program Integrity

The Bureau of Program Integrity provides central office support to local offices by measuring performance and improving efficiency in Indiana's Medicaid and Food Stamp programs. PI completes federally mandated Quality Control reviews, Food Stamp Management Evaluation reviews, and Corrective Action initiatives designed to increase payment accuracy and improve overall program performance.

Office of Data Management

The Office of Data Management, Reports & Statistics is the reporting source for DFR program data. The unit functions as the focal point for DFR Bureaus and program/policy managers in data management, collection, reporting, analysis, interpretation, formatting and sourcing. The goal is to provide DFR Executive staff and policy makers with accurate, consistent, timely data in an accessible format facilitating informed decision-making and to report program outcomes.

Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males

The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males is mandated to identify specific social problems and develop legislative recommendations directly pertaining to the Black male population in Indiana. The commission was established to focus on five areas of major concerns: health, employment, social factors, and criminal justice. The statewide Commission consists of 17 appointed commissioners including elected officials, business, community and government leaders as well as private citizens. The annual report is available on the Commission's website at www.in.gov/fssa/icssbm/.

INDIANA CLIENT ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM (ICES)

Project Description

ICES is a federally certified automated online integrated eligibility system. ICES provides for a clearance process where each individual is assigned a unique Recipient Identification (RID) number that follows the individual throughout their ICES life, eliminating duplicate benefits as well as providing a complete history of the individual. ICES supports the worker by determining eligibility and benefit level for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Food Stamps (FS), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), and Medicaid based on answers to questions input by workers, relieving them from multiple forms and manual calculations. ICES further supports the worker by providing alerts, client scheduling, generation of notices, data exchanges, mass changes and an online policy manual. ICES also supports Indiana Manpower Placement and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT), benefit recovery, benefit issuance, Hearings and Appeals and Quality Control (QC). ICES is the primary source for the delivery of TANF and FS benefits via the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system. ICES provides batch interfaces to and from other production systems.

ICES provides access to 3,800 users statewide from approximately 125 remote sites. It contains over 450 screens, 2.4 million lines of code, and handles nearly 2.5 million transactions each business day. ICES is the tool that supports all counties statewide and the central office in effectively administering benefits. It is used extensively by eligibility workers and supervisors, IMPACT workers and supervisors, and county and district administrators, as well as other agencies that are dependent upon various data exchanges with ICES.

History

Indiana was federally mandated to replace its manual eligibility system in 1991. Ohio's eligibility system (CRIS-E) was transferred to Indiana in 1991 and then modified to meet the needs of Indiana's clients. ICES was piloted in 1992 and the statewide roll out was completed in 1993. Final federal certification was received in 1994.

Technical Description

The applications designed, developed, and maintained for ICES are complex and subject to frequent federal and state regulatory changes. All programs are written in COBOL II, with the exception of some reports, which are written in EZTRIEVE PLUS. All online programs are written using the Telon development tool. The majority of system generated reports are available online using COGNOS. PC's used by all staff are connected via WAN links to Indianapolis allowing for the update to ICES via Attachmate's 3270 emulator.

Contracts

- **Deloitte Consulting L.P.** provides application maintenance, modification, and enhancement services for ICES, Welfare Reform, and EBT. The current contract extends through September 30, 2006. Invoice is based on number of hours expended during a month, times the rates included in a table as part of their contract.
- **Post Masters** perform the function of printing and mailing notices to our clients in support of the Food Stamp, Medicaid, and TANF programs. The contract was renewed for a two-year term and will be effective through 3/31/06. Invoice is based on usage as defined in the contract.

TANF Data Warehouse

Project Description

The TANF Data Warehouse originally called the Welfare Reform Automation (WRA) project was initiated during 1995-1996 to meet federal reporting requirements for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The TANF Block Grant was established as a result of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) passed by Congress in 1996. PRWORA was designed to help needy families reduce their dependence on welfare and move toward economic independence.

PRWORA requires a series of quarterly and annual reports so the federal government can assess the effectiveness of the TANF program(s) in the participating states. There are financial penalties against the TANF Block Grant funds if states fail to submit required reports that are complete, accurate, and on time. Indiana was among the top 10 states to meet the original federal reporting deadlines and continues to be a leader in achieving the goals of the PRWORA.

To meet the federal reporting requirement, DFR must collect data from all TANF programs that provide services and financial assistance to needy families. The DFR Bureau of Economic Independence identifies the programs that support the TANF goals. It is the responsibility of the Data Warehouse technical staff to develop interfaces to the required program data. The source system data is collected in several formats, including databases, tapes, diskettes, e-mail, and paper. Once the source system data is collected, it is standardized and loaded into a central database for further processing. Specialized software is used to establish a unique client ID for new clients by matching key client information to a Master Client Index. The Master Index contains information from all TANF sources and enables the Data Warehouse to match clients across sources. Once the unique ID is established, families that are qualified to receive TANF benefits and services are identified and the financial data is summarized. The summary data is sent to the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS) and FSSA management. Detailed reports are also provided to FSSA management.

History

Currently, the Data Warehouse stores approximately 9 years of TANF program data. The historical data is routinely used to identify effective programs, trends, budgeting, auditing, funding allocation, and general requests for information.

The TANF Data Warehouse also supports the TANF High Performance Bonus Reporting implemented by the federal government in 1999. The High Performance Bonus was designed to award states that were the most successful in achieving the purposes of the TANF program. HHS awards $200 million per year for 5 years to the top ten performing states. DFR received the bonus for all 5 years for a total award of $40,576,659.

Technical Description

Partial Data from approximately 19 source systems is currently stored in the Data Warehouse. These source systems are required for the HHS reporting and to facilitate counting of Maintenance of Effort (MOE) dollars.

- Indiana Client Eligibility System (ICES)
- Indiana Support Enforcement Tracking System (ISETS)
- Indiana Child Welfare Information System (ICWIS)

- Automated Information Management (AIM)
- Bureau of Child Care (BCC)
- Textbook Reimbursement Program
- Healthy Families
- Individual Development Accounts (IDA)
- State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana Part-Time Grant Program
- Assisted Guardianships
- Fatherhood Initiative
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- First Steps
- Family Planning
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Gambling Addiction
- Children's Choice
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Department of Workforce Development (DWD)

Contracts
Keane Corporation provides application maintenance, modifications, and enhancement services for Data Warehouse (TANF). Invoice is based on usage as defined in the contract. RCR Consulting provides analytical and quality assurance services to the Data Warehouse. Additionally, there are contracts with software vendors.

AUTOMATED INTAKE SYSTEM (AIS)

Project Description

The CCDF program is a federally funded, child care subsidy/voucher program that is administered through the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) agency by the Division of Family Resources. The CCDF business structure is such that CCDF Intake/Eligibility function is separated from the child care provider payment system. Both the Intake and Payment systems are automated through the use of separate, web-based software systems.

Client Intake/Eligibility functions are facilitated by county Intake Agents through the use of the Automated Intake System (AIS). AIS is a web-based application that is primarily used by local Intake Agents to determine family eligibility and enroll eligible families in the CCDF program with child care providers who are eligible for CCDF payment. AIS maintains data on roughly 55,000 children, 30,000 families and 5,000 providers on an annual basis.

Data about CCDF provider eligibility is imported nightly from two sources– the State Regulated Child Care System Database and the Indiana Child Care Resource and Referral (IACCRR) Database. AIS is interfaced with the Electronic Payment Processing Information Center (EPPIC) software system in order to facilitate electronic payments to CCDF child care providers. CCDF families utilize electronic swipe card technology to record their child's attendance at a specific provider as the basis for calculation of CCDF child care provider reimbursement.

History

AIS was first deployed in 2001 to automate CCDF eligibility functions for Marion County and to segregate the functions of intake and payment. Roll out to the rest of the state was completed in 2003. Since that time, interfaces with various systems including the Central Reimbursement Office, the Regulated Child Care Provider Management system, NACCRRAWare, the FSSA data warehouse and CCDF legacy systems have been developed and implemented.

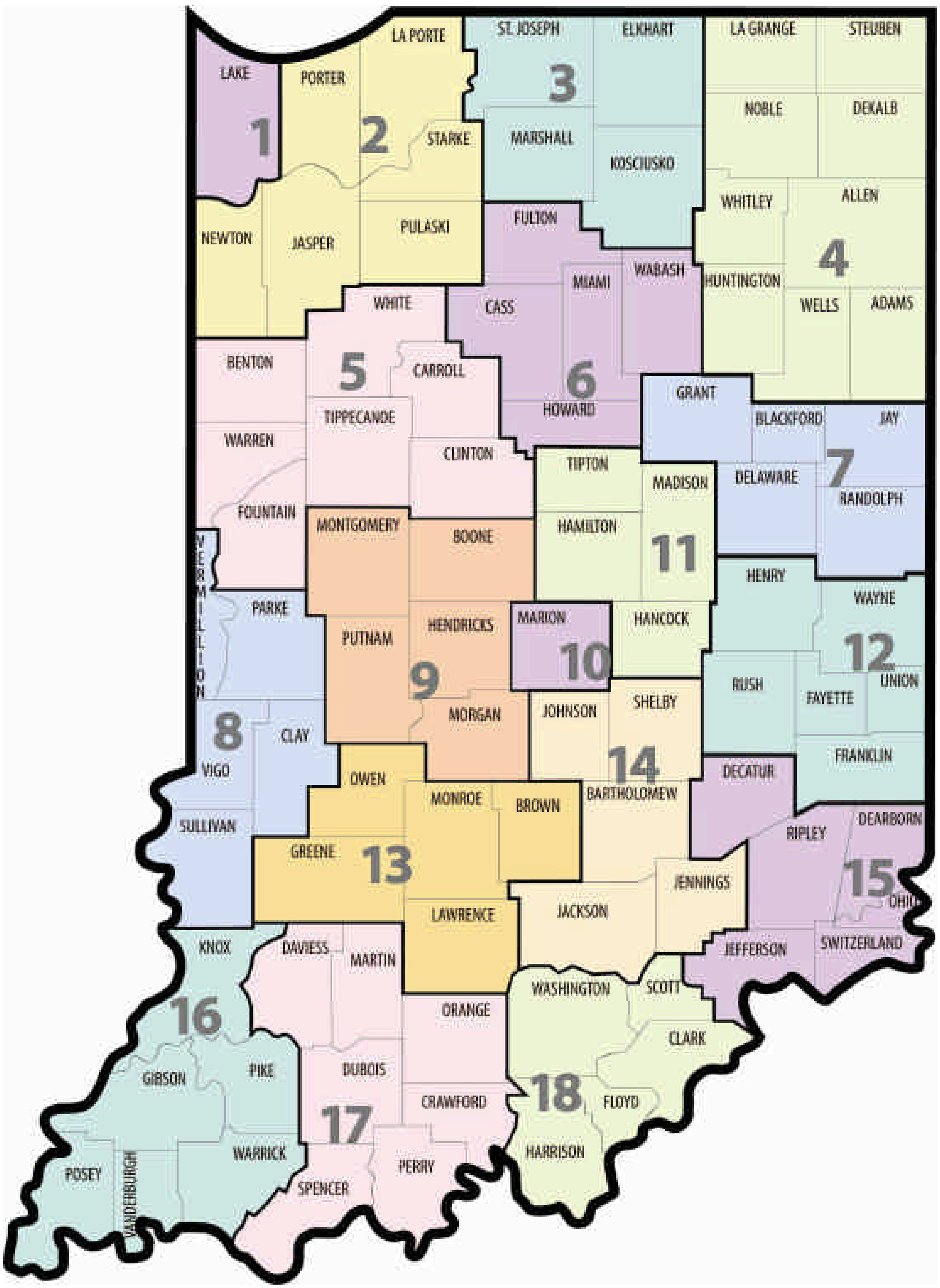
Technical Description

AIS is a State Owned, browser based, Java applet. Servlets are hosted with BEA WebLogic. The current Operating System is Windows 2000 with a Microsoft SQL server. Data residing in AIS includes family information and demographics, family data used to determine eligibility and specific terms of family enrollment. Including State staff, there are approximately 200 users of the AIS software at approximately 100 sites.

Contracts

The Consultants Consortium, Inc. (TCC) provides application enhancement, support and maintenance for the AIS system. Affiliated Computer Services, Inc. (ACS) is contracted to maintain the Central Reimbursement Office (CRO) for the CCDF program. Both contracts are performance-based.

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
DFR Region Map



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Demographic Trends Report
Division of Family Resources
State Fiscal Year 2005
(July 2004 to June 2005)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

(TANF)

State of Indiana

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
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Division of Family Resources

James F. Robertson Director

State of Indiana

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) entitlement program formerly known as "welfare" in 1996. TANF is a program that provides cash assistance and social services to help families achieve economic self-sufficiency.

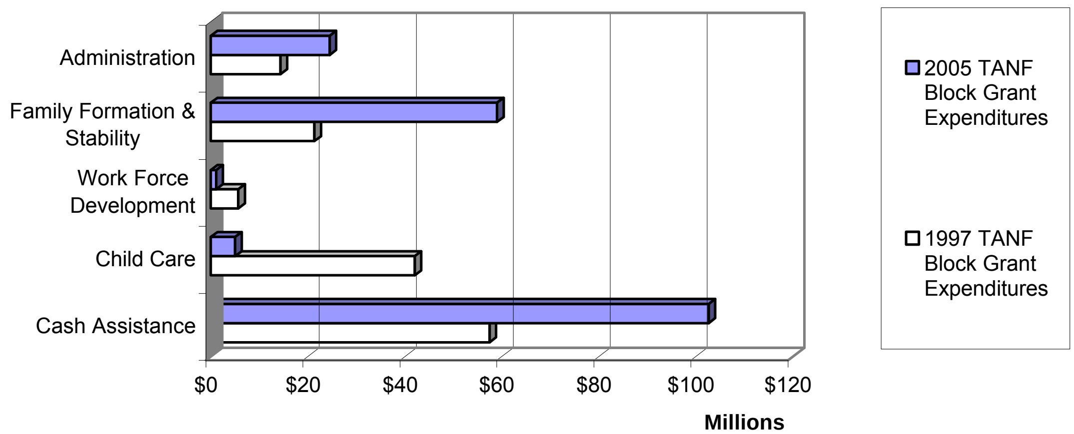
What is the TANF Block Grant?
The TANF Block Grant provides funding for various social services and benefits to low-income families, TANF funds can only be used to support programs that fit into one of the four statutory purposes of TANF:

1) Provide cash assistance and services to needy families with children;
2) End dependence of needy families on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage;
3) Prevent or reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
4) Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families

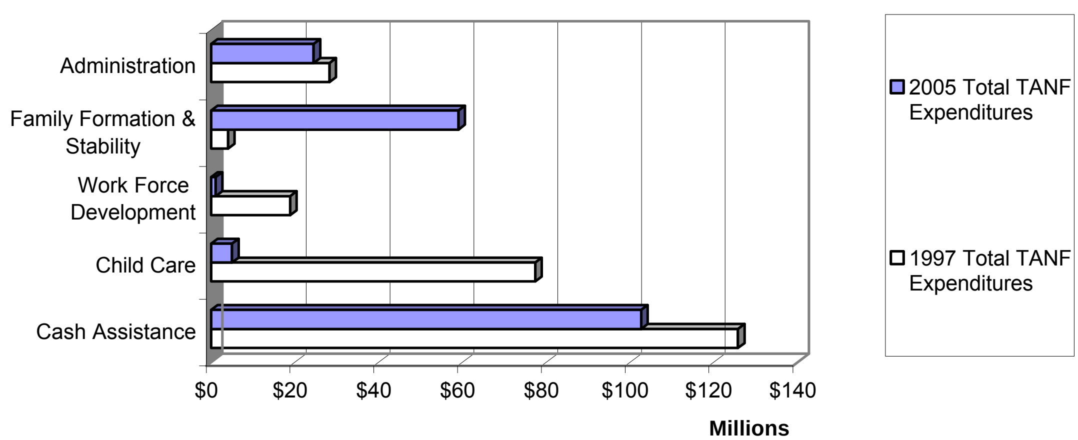
Indiana uses the TANF Block Grant for cash assistance payments to low-income families and as supplemental funding for a variety of programs. Indiana must expend state funds for programs targeted at TANF eligible families in order to receive its maximum block grant. These state funds are counted towards the state's TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Indiana's TANF Block Grant is $206 million annually; Indiana's MOE obligation was $121 million for Federal Fiscal Year 2005. TANF Block Grant funds not expended in the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) remain available to the state for the next FFY but may only be used for cash assistance payments; MOE funds must be expended during the FFY. TANF funded and TANF MOE programs include but are not limited to the following:

- TANF Cash Assistance Program
- Healthy Families
- First Steps – Early Intervention
- Child Care Development Fund (CCDF)
- Child Welfare Emergency Assistance
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Fatherhood Initiative
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Children's CHOICE – Family Caregiver Program
- State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana
- Individual Development Accounts (IDA)
- Vocational Rehabilitative Services
- Assisted Guardianship Program

TANF Block Grant Only Expenditures
Federal Fiscal Year 1997 and 2005



TANF Block Grant and MOE Expenditures
Federal Fiscal Year 1997 and 2005



DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

Who is eligible for TANF Cash Assistance?

Indiana's cash assistance program provides cash assistance as well as employment and training services to families. Families receiving cash assistance are required to cooperate with policies which address personal responsibility, child immunization and school attendance, maintenance of a safe and secure home, prohibition of substance abuse and a 24-month time limit on cash assistance for those who are required to participate in employment activities.

Families with children under the age of 18 that are deprived of financial support from a parent by reason of death, absence from the home, unemployment, or physical or mental incapacity may be eligible for TANF cash assistance. At the time of application, the total value of family assets may not exceed $1,000. Subsequent to application, the program has an asset limit of $1,500 for families receiving TANF cash assistance. In addition, individual members must provide their Social Security number and meet state and federal residency and citizenship/alien requirements. Individual family members who do not meet exemption criteria must register for Indiana's Manpower Placement and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) Program, as well as cooperate with the Child Support Enforcement Program.

The local Office of the Division of Family Resources in each of Indiana's ninety-two counties has the responsibility of processing applications to determine eligibility, assigning eligible recipients for participation in the IMPACT Program, and referring individuals for services to assist in achieving economic self-sufficiency.

Financial eligibility initially is determined by the number of eligible family members and their total income. The benefit standard for a family including children and their caretaker is reflected in the table below. The maximum benefit is equal to approximately 22% percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. At the time of application for cash assistance, a family's net income may not exceed 185% of the total need standard; however, once a family is on assistance the income limit is 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Because of the difference between the benefit amount and 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, a recipient family's countable income may be below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level but exceed the maximum benefit level. These families with benefits reduce to zero dollars are still considered TANF families in regards to services and program requirements.

TANF BENEFIT STANDARD

(Maximum benefit is for family with no other income)

FAMILY SIZE	185% OF TOTAL NEED STANDARD (Monthly)	100% FPL AS OF APRIL 1, 2005 (Monthly)	MAXIMUM MONTHLY BENEFIT
1	$286.75	$798	$139.00
2	$471.75	$1,070	$229.00
3	$592.00	$1,341	$288.00
4	$712.25	$1,613	$346.00
5	$832.50	$1,885	$405.00
6	$952.75	$2,156	$463.00
7	$1073.00	$2,428	$522.00
8	$1193.25	$2,700	$580.00
9	$1313.50	$2,971	$639.00
10	$1433.75	$3,243	$697.00

What is TANF for Unemployed Parents?
TANF for unemployed parents is a program that provides cash assistance and supportive services for two-parent families that are unemployed or underemployed, helping them achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Who is eligible for TANF for Unemployed Parents?
Families in which the parent with the most earnings in the past 24 months has:

- been recently unemployed or employed fewer than 100 hours a month
- earned at least $50 in 6 calendar quarters (example January-March) during a 13 quarter period (about 3 years);
- not recently turned down a job offer;
- not refused to apply for or accept unemployment insurance.

What is IMPACT? (Demographic Trends IMPACT Section)
The social and employment needs of the cash assistance family are primarily addressed through the services of the Indiana Manpower Placement and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) Program. IMPACT services are complemented by available services in the community. To increase collaboration between the local offices of the Division and local service providers, local offices are encouraged to meet with providers and providers are required to demonstrate collaboration in applications for funding for IMPACT services. Services provided through the IMPACT Program include:

- Supportive services such as bus passes, assistance in purchasing uniforms, and limited car repair
- Contracted services such as job readiness, placement, and retention services.

TANF goals have encouraged the development of new services and new ways by which to deliver services. The Individual Development Accounts and the Earned Income Tax Credit are examples of new programs that encourage and support employment.

Impact of Welfare Reform in Indiana
Welfare Reform efforts in Indiana have placed an emphasis on “work first” and “personal responsibility,” replacing cash assistance with transitional services that help people depend less on public aid.

Indiana helped lead the nation in welfare reform. The original Welfare Reform Plan, Partnership for Responsibility, consisted of 42 waivers to federal welfare rules. The waivers focused on “work first”, personal responsibility, the temporary nature of public assistance, better client service, and partnerships with government, businesses, and recipients. Indiana’s waivers expired in March of 2001. Since that time Indiana has continued to apply the principles set forth under its Welfare Reform Plan while making changes to conform to federal welfare reform law.

Through innovative solutions that involve communities, employers and clients, Indiana has helped transform welfare from a system of permanent dependency to one of personal responsibility and economic self-sufficiency.

As part of Indiana’s commitment to assessing the impact of welfare reform on its clients, FSSA hired Abt Associates, Inc. to evaluate the state’s welfare reform initiatives through two separate studies. The Welfare Reform Evaluation focused on the impact of the waiver provisions in general. The research began in 1995 with the final report completed in 2003. The evaluation sought to determine the effect of Indiana's welfare reform policies on client families' incomes, self-sufficiency, employment and other indicators of family and individual well being.

The findings of the Indiana Welfare Reform Evaluation that looked at clients receiving benefits from 1995 - 2001 revealed the following:

- The vast majority of Indiana welfare recipients have gone to work.
- Helping former recipients keep their job remains a challenge.
- Welfare reform has increased earnings, but has not increased total family income.
- Welfare reform may have decreased substantiated reports of child maltreatment.

Major TANF Policy Changes Since May 1995

This is a timeline of the major TANF Policy Changes since May 1995.

May 1995:

- Demonstration Project Begins
    - Denial of assistance for fraud conviction
    - Creation of random assignment control and treatment groups
    - Creation of placement and basic tracks within the treatment group based upon client assessment
    - Implementation of ineligibility to parent/caretaker obtaining child solely to obtain AFDC
    - Implementation of restrictions to minor aged parents
    - Implementation of AFDC Intentional Program Violation program
    - Implementation of Personal Responsibility Agreement (PRA) for Treatment Group
    - Implementation of Family Cap (PRA)
    - Implementation of Immunization requirement (PRA)
    - Implementation of school attendance requirement (PRA)
    - Elimination of ADCU 100 hour rule for ADCU recipients
    - Implementation of voluntary quit penalty for individuals not in the placement track
    - Elimination of IMPACT exemption for being employed for 30 or more hours
    - Elimination of IMPACT exemption for residing in a remote area
    - Implementation of policy not allowing parent to be exempt for the care of a cap child
    - Implementation of 24 month clock for individuals in the Placement Track.
    - Implementation of Self Sufficiency Plan (SSP) for Placement Track.
    - Implementation of SSP non-compliance penalties
    - Implementation of fixed grants to placement track individuals who become employed
    - Implementation of 100% FPL income standard for placement track (beginning of $0 grants)
    - Implementation of $1500 resource standard to placement track
    - Implementation of grant diversion to employer
    - Implementation of 36-month period of ineligibility after 24-month clock
    - Implementation of TCC limitation to 12 months in 5 years
    - Introduction of Applicant Job Search (AJS)

August 1996:

- Second Set of AFDC Waivers approved.

September 1996:

- Public Law 104-193, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)

October 1996:

- PRWORA Goes into effect

July 1997:

- Demonstration Project Phase II
    - Elimination of basic and placement tracks with the Treatment Group
    - Expansion of 100% FPL income standard to all cases in the Treatment Group

- Expansion of the $1500 resource standard to all Treatment Group cases
- Elimination of fixed grants
- Elimination of grant diversion
- Standardization of school attendance non-compliance criteria (PRA)
- Implementation of safe and secure home (PRA)
- Implementation of illegal drug prohibition (PRA)
- Change in non-compliance penalty to Treatment individuals volunteering for IMPACT
- Change in voluntary quit penalty period from 90 days to 6 months
- Expansion of IV-D non-cooperation sanction to include child after 6 months if paternity is not established
- Implementation of requirement that each caretaker/parent must register with Workforce Agency
- Beginning phase in of IMPACT exemption criteria for parents caring for a child age 3 from age 3 to 12 weeks
- Treatment group Individuals may earn additional time towards state clock: 1 month for 6 months of full-time employment
- Change in length of period of IPV penalty periods based upon number and type of conviction

July 1997:

- Implementation of felony drug conviction penalty.

September 1997:

- Control Group individuals no longer referred to IMPACT

March 1998:

- Control Group limited to new applications in 12 counties

May 1998:

- Phase in of IMPACT exemption for care of child under age 3 stopped at age 1 for non-cap kids

June 2000:

- Full grant policy implemented

April 2002:

- 60 Month Clock Implemented
- All Waivers expire

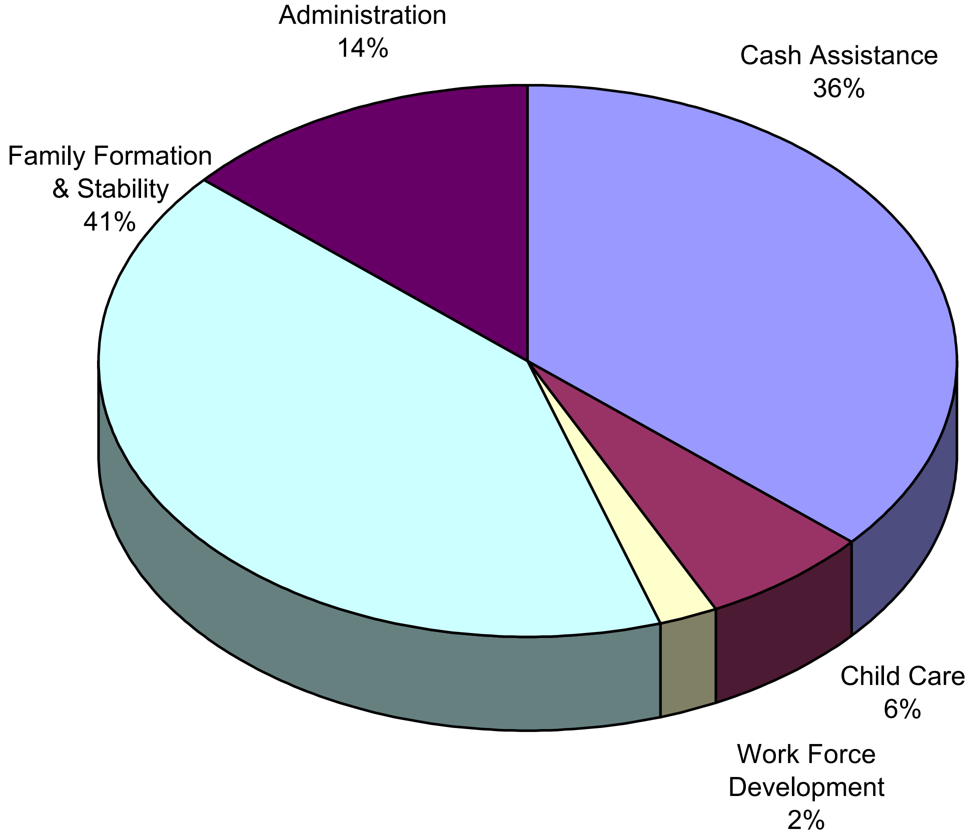
February 2003:

- Earned Income Disregard policy changed (25% of earnings counted)

May 2003:

- Full Family Sanction Implemented

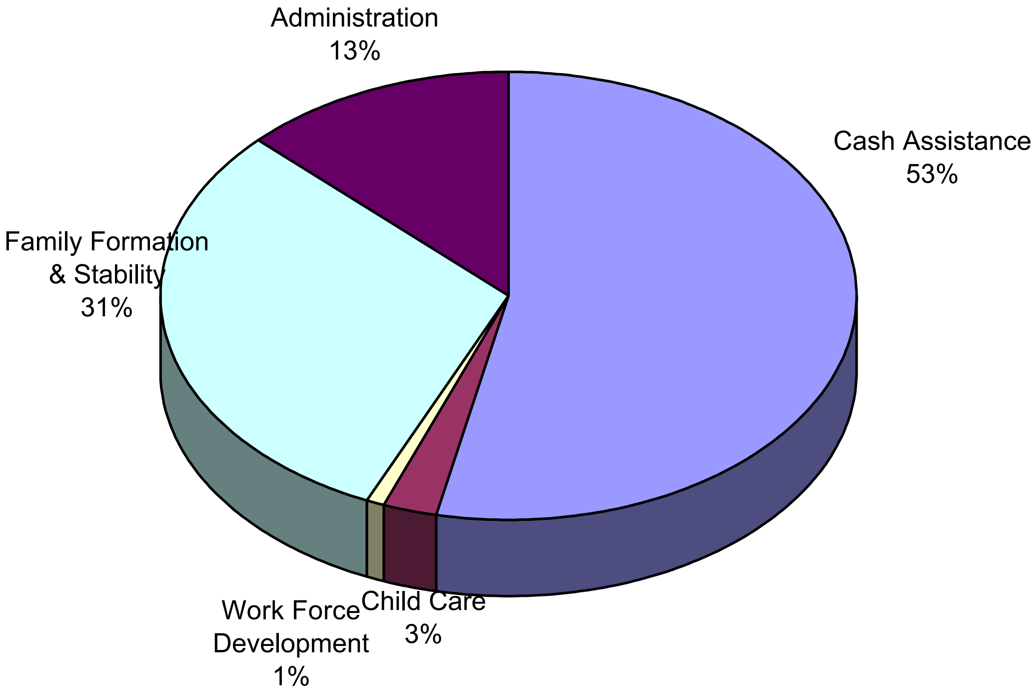
FFY 2005 Total TANF Block Grant & MOE Expenditures



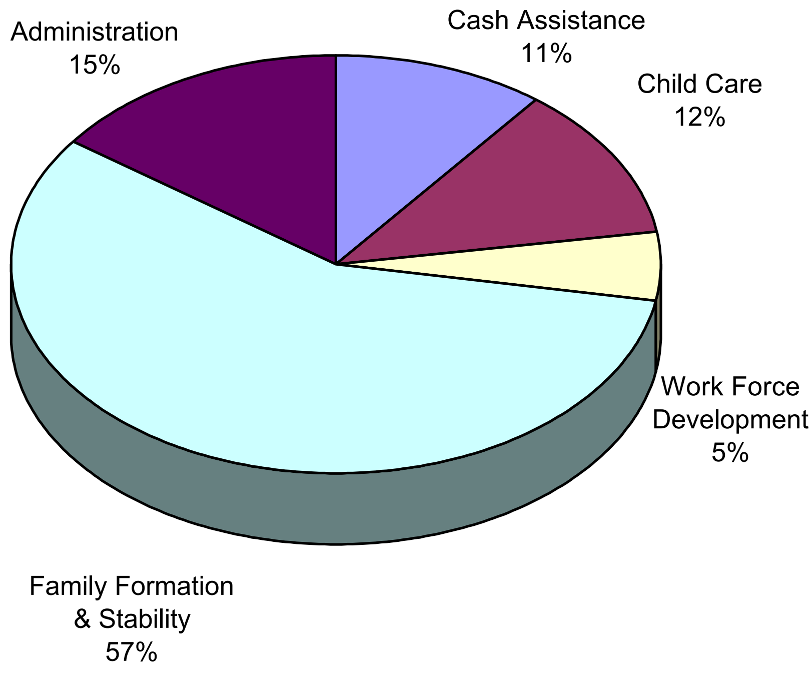
Prepared by:
Office of Data Management

Source:
FSSA Financial Management

FFY 2005 TANF Block Grant Only Expenditures



FFY 2005 MOE Only Expenditures



DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
TANF Unemployed Parent
Average Persons, Average Cases, and Total Dollars
State Fiscal Year 2005

County	Average Cases	Average Children	Average Adults	Average Persons	Total Expenditires
Adams	7	17	14	31	$18,792
Allen	129	303	258	561	$340,725
Bartholomew	13	34	26	60	$38,480
Benton	1	3	2	4	$2,587
Blackford	18	43	36	78	$41,910
Boone	15	31	30	61	$39,586
Brown	4	9	9	18	$10,133
Carroll	5	9	9	19	$13,213
Cass	15	37	30	67	$36,085
Clark	7	19	14	33	$19,064
Clay	25	54	50	103	$65,865
Clinton	22	55	43	99	$53,679
Crawford	4	12	9	21	$12,787
Daviess	13	31	26	57	$36,542
Dearborn	11	24	21	46	$34,852
Decatur	10	22	19	41	$31,979
Dekalb	10	24	20	44	$33,248
Delaware	88	205	176	380	$256,043
Dubois	3	6	5	12	$4,786
Elkhart	93	251	187	438	$276,783
Fayette	28	63	56	119	$71,318
Floyd	26	65	51	116	$69,469
Fountain	9	18	18	36	$19,700
Franklin	16	35	32	67	$50,571
Fulton	14	39	28	67	$47,706
Gibson	9	20	18	38	$22,997
Grant	48	114	97	211	$129,431
Greene	9	20	17	37	$22,132
Hamilton	8	16	16	32	$22,712
Hancock	8	17	17	34	$22,691
Harrison	12	31	24	55	$38,104
Hendricks	8	19	16	35	$26,141
Henry	32	74	64	138	$89,677
Howard	48	110	95	205	$126,880
Huntington	5	10	10	20	$10,641
Jackson	4	8	8	16	$12,660
Jasper	11	21	22	43	$26,481
Jay	6	11	12	23	$12,138
Jefferson	13	26	26	51	$38,255
Jennings	7	14	13	27	$21,891
Johnson	34	67	67	134	$99,177
Knox	38	81	76	157	$98,802
Kosciusko	4	8	8	16	$12,516
Lagrange	1	2	2	4	$2,137
Lake	325	868	649	1517	$919,832
Laporte	54	120	109	229	$138,733

County	Average Cases	Average Children	Average Adults	Average Persons	Total Expenditires
Lawrence	14	28	28	56	$42,339
Madison	87	203	174	376	$252,187
Marion	415	1000	829	1829	$1,229,652
Marshall	10	22	19	41	$26,907
Martin	9	16	19	35	$26,807
Miami	35	75	71	146	$82,283
Monroe	24	50	48	98	$67,222
Montgomery	24	61	49	110	$64,521
Morgan	46	100	92	192	$128,281
Newton	3	7	6	12	$11,242
Noble	7	16	14	29	$21,646
Ohio	0	0	1	1	$864
Orange	8	17	17	33	$22,987
Owen	16	29	31	60	$46,054
Parke	12	29	23	52	$26,649
Perry	10	20	19	40	$29,026
Pike	7	17	14	32	$22,002
Porter	40	95	81	176	$105,516
Posey	11	27	23	50	$30,666
Pulaski	7	22	14	37	$20,488
Putnam	1	1	2	3	$2,245
Randolph	21	45	41	86	$56,594
Ripley	1	2	2	3	$1,559
Rush	5	10	10	20	$14,813
St. Joseph	148	383	295	678	$402,654
Scott	13	28	26	54	$37,055
Shelby	14	33	27	60	$36,849
Spencer	5	9	9	19	$16,472
Starke	10	21	20	40	$30,609
Steuben	9	21	18	39	$28,466
Sullivan	12	29	23	52	$32,765
Switzerland	5	13	10	23	$15,752
Tippecanoe	53	133	107	240	$137,686
Tipton	6	12	11	24	$11,314
Union	6	14	12	25	$15,925
Vanderburgh	71	174	141	315	$173,405
Vermillion	4	12	7	19	$11,997
Vigo	57	129	113	242	$148,987
Wabash	13	22	25	48	$33,223
Warren	4	8	8	16	$9,204
Warrick	5	10	10	20	$12,802
Washington	5	9	10	19	$13,543
Wayne	34	77	68	146	$90,210
Wells	3	7	6	13	$7,227
White	5	14	9	24	$12,712
Whitley	13	32	27	58	$39,922
Statewide	**2571**	**6150**	**5139**	**11289**	**$7,171,260**

Includes cases with benefits reduce to zero.

Statewide numbers may vary from the sum total of the Counties due to rounding.

Prepared by:
Office of Data Management
10/16/2006

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
-Monthly TANF Reports

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
TANF Regular
Average Persons, Average Cases, and Total Dollars
State Fiscal Year 2005

County	Average Cases	Average Children	Average Adults	Average Persons	Total Expenditires
Adams	96	174	92	265	$237,236
Allen	2630	5125	2209	7334	$5,867,298
Bartholomew	277	488	223	711	$667,249
Benton	26	53	19	72	$72,124
Blackford	92	147	84	231	$216,734
Boone	128	227	107	334	$290,809
Brown	36	54	23	76	$79,872
Carroll	52	81	35	116	$117,084
Cass	215	400	179	579	$486,705
Clark	562	1024	409	1433	$1,251,630
Clay	219	376	180	556	$478,708
Clinton	162	292	134	426	$355,410
Crawford	67	117	47	164	$148,107
Daviess	197	332	160	492	$425,177
Dearborn	164	278	124	403	$408,496
Decatur	112	210	92	302	$274,302
Dekalb	122	216	100	316	$322,158
Delaware	1010	1748	836	2584	$2,215,126
Dubois	60	100	44	144	$130,919
Elkhart	1436	2821	1254	4075	$3,435,320
Fayette	217	361	168	529	$456,204
Floyd	728	1319	605	1924	$1,676,037
Fountain	71	128	57	186	$171,307
Franklin	93	166	79	244	$219,903
Fulton	92	157	74	232	$218,588
Gibson	103	169	76	245	$249,147
Grant	607	1105	466	1571	$1,370,300
Greene	154	265	129	394	$338,949
Hamilton	220	372	177	549	$502,923
Hancock	136	223	109	332	$319,342
Harrison	153	243	115	358	$340,708
Hendricks	142	231	103	334	$326,048
Henry	306	517	258	775	$728,538
Howard	794	1420	672	2092	$1,728,593
Huntington	115	194	90	284	$270,450
Jackson	107	189	78	266	$240,620
Jasper	109	173	85	258	$249,020
Jay	73	124	61	185	$170,104
Jefferson	156	248	123	371	$365,700
Jennings	97	173	70	244	$226,039
Johnson	442	796	401	1197	$1,031,873
Knox	364	603	279	881	$839,704
Kosciusko	159	278	126	404	$374,675
Lagrange	26	53	16	69	$68,130
Lake	9767	20279	8577	28856	$20,988,260
Laporte	933	1771	787	2558	$2,085,792
Lawrence	182	305	141	445	$414,642
Madison	1235	2161	988	3148	$2,739,895
Marion	12200	23831	10446	34277	$27,774,208
Marshall	115	222	102	324	$297,068
Martin	67	114	55	169	$167,012
Miami	251	437	217	654	$617,433
Monroe	365	654	307	961	$795,989
Montgomery	207	339	173	513	$474,771
Morgan	362	620	336	956	$868,939
Newton	44	78	32	110	$115,290
Noble	105	200	88	288	$271,776
Ohio	18	29	11	40	$44,185
Orange	133	225	113	338	$299,013
Owen	106	164	88	252	$252,972
Parke	108	189	89	278	$257,587
Perry	71	119	53	172	$161,301
Pike	65	119	55	174	$158,741
Porter	476	846	379	1225	$1,046,313
Posey	155	256	127	383	$359,191
Pulaski	56	103	49	153	$145,153
Putnam	52	85	38	123	$121,556
Randolph	145	250	116	366	$322,171
Ripley	54	88	39	127	$129,776
Rush	65	103	53	156	$156,922
St. Joseph	2805	5561	2429	7990	$6,040,501
Scott	248	424	199	623	$610,046
Shelby	156	277	123	400	$376,052
Spencer	72	121	61	181	$165,115
Starke	138	240	114	354	$335,495
Steuben	113	201	99	300	$306,959
Sullivan	135	240	104	345	$308,212
Switzerland	44	76	35	111	$105,672
Tippecanoe	729	1312	615	1928	$1,678,841
Tipton	52	85	44	129	$136,318
Union	29	53	26	79	$80,409
Vanderburgh	1740	3250	1394	4644	$3,745,286
Vermillion	76	131	60	191	$166,626
Vigo	951	1744	756	2500	$2,056,301
Wabash	101	145	74	219	$228,033
Warren	26	40	22	62	$61,619
Warrick	94	158	70	228	$218,371
Washington	127	215	95	310	$301,415
Wayne	571	979	438	1417	$1,261,202
Wells	72	122	62	184	$176,333
White	87	145	60	206	$191,067
Whitley	82	137	85	221	$199,102
Statewide	**48908**	**93012**	**41188**	**134200**	**$109,778,297**

Includes cases with benefits reduce to zero.

Statewide numbers may vary from the sum total of the Counties due to rounding.

Prepared by:
Office of Data Management
10/16/2006

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
-Monthly TANF Reports

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
Total TANF - Regular & Unemployed Parent
Average Persons, Average Cases, and Total Dollars
State Fiscal Year 2005

County	Average Cases	Average Children	Average Adults	Average Persons	Total Expenditires
Adams	103	191	106	296	$256,028
Allen	2758	5428	2467	7895	$6,208,023
Bartholomew	290	522	249	772	$705,729
Benton	27	55	21	76	$74,711
Blackford	110	189	120	309	$258,644
Boone	143	258	137	395	$330,395
Brown	41	63	31	94	$90,005
Carroll	57	90	45	135	$130,297
Cass	230	437	209	646	$522,790
Clark	569	1043	423	1466	$1,270,694
Clay	244	430	230	659	$544,573
Clinton	184	347	177	525	$409,089
Crawford	71	129	55	184	$160,894
Daviess	211	364	186	549	$461,719
Dearborn	175	303	146	448	$443,348
Decatur	122	231	111	342	$306,281
Dekalb	132	240	120	360	$355,406
Delaware	1098	1952	1012	2964	$2,471,169
Dubois	63	106	49	155	$135,705
Elkhart	1529	3072	1440	4513	$3,712,103
Fayette	245	425	224	649	$527,522
Floyd	753	1385	656	2040	$1,745,506
Fountain	80	147	75	222	$191,007
Franklin	109	201	111	312	$270,474
Fulton	106	196	103	298	$266,294
Gibson	112	190	94	284	$272,144
Grant	656	1219	563	1782	$1,499,731
Greene	163	286	146	431	$361,081
Hamilton	228	388	193	581	$525,635
Hancock	144	239	126	365	$342,033
Harrison	165	274	139	413	$378,812
Hendricks	150	250	119	369	$352,189
Henry	337	591	322	913	$818,215
Howard	842	1530	767	2297	$1,855,473
Huntington	120	204	100	304	$281,091
Jackson	111	197	86	282	$253,280
Jasper	120	194	107	301	$275,501
Jay	79	135	72	207	$182,242
Jefferson	169	274	148	422	$403,955
Jennings	104	187	83	271	$247,930
Johnson	476	863	469	1331	$1,131,050
Knox	402	684	355	1038	$938,506
Kosciusko	163	287	134	420	$387,191
Lagrange	27	55	18	73	$70,267
Lake	10092	21147	9226	30373	$21,908,092
Laporte	988	1891	895	2787	$2,224,525
Lawrence	196	333	169	501	$456,981
Madison	1322	2363	1161	3525	$2,992,082
Marion	12614	24831	11275	36106	$29,003,860
Marshall	124	245	121	366	$323,975
Martin	76	130	74	204	$193,819
Miami	286	512	288	800	$699,716
Monroe	389	705	355	1059	$863,211
Montgomery	232	400	222	622	$539,292
Morgan	408	720	428	1147	$997,220
Newton	47	85	38	123	$126,532
Noble	112	216	101	317	$293,422
Ohio	18	29	12	41	$45,049
Orange	141	242	130	372	$322,000
Owen	121	193	119	312	$299,026
Parke	120	218	112	330	$284,236
Perry	80	139	72	211	$190,327
Pike	72	136	69	206	$180,743
Porter	516	941	460	1401	$1,151,829
Posey	166	283	149	433	$389,857
Pulaski	63	126	64	190	$165,641
Putnam	52	86	40	126	$123,801
Randolph	165	296	157	452	$378,765
Ripley	54	90	41	131	$131,335
Rush	70	114	63	176	$171,735
St. Joseph	2953	5944	2724	8668	$6,443,155
Scott	261	452	225	677	$647,101
Shelby	169	310	150	460	$412,901
Spencer	77	130	70	200	$181,587
Starke	148	260	134	394	$366,104
Steuben	122	222	117	338	$335,425
Sullivan	147	269	127	396	$340,977
Switzerland	49	90	44	134	$121,424
Tippecanoe	783	1445	722	2167	$1,816,527
Tipton	58	97	56	153	$147,632
Union	35	67	37	104	$96,334
Vanderburgh	1811	3424	1535	4959	$3,918,691
Vermillion	80	143	67	210	$178,623
Vigo	1008	1873	869	2742	$2,205,288
Wabash	113	167	99	266	$261,256
Warren	30	48	30	78	$70,823
Warrick	98	169	79	248	$231,173
Washington	132	224	105	328	$314,958
Wayne	605	1057	506	1563	$1,351,412
Wells	75	129	68	197	$183,560
White	92	160	70	229	$203,779
Whitley	96	168	112	280	$239,024
Statewide	**51479**	**99162**	**46327**	**145489**	**$116,949,557**

Includes cases with benefits reduce to zero.

Statewide numbers may vary from the sum total of the Counties due to rounding.

Prepared by:
Office of Data Management
10/16/2006

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
-Monthly TANF Reports

Demographic Trends Report
Division of Family Resources
State Fiscal Year 2005
(July 2004 to June 2005)

Food Stamp Program

State of Indiana

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Family & Social Services Administration

E. Mitchell Roob Jr. Secretary

Division of Family Resources

James F. Robertson Director

State of Indiana

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

What is the Food Stamp Program?

The Food Stamp Program is designed to raise the nutritional level of low-income households by supplementing their available food purchasing dollars with food stamp benefits. Information regarding nutrition and budgeting is available to participants to assist in choosing a nutritionally sound diet with limited income. Program participants are entitled to use their food stamp benefits at the retailer of their choice and choose foods based on their own preferences. However, retailers must be federally approved to accept food stamp benefits. Non-food items may not be legally purchased with food stamp benefits.

Implementation of the Food Stamp Program is governed by federal regulations developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services section pursuant to federal legislation and administered through state level agencies. In Indiana, the Family and Social Services Administration is responsible for ensuring that these federal regulations are implemented and consistently applied in each county. The food stamp benefit is funded 100% by federal dollars while administrative costs are paid for with a combination of state and federal funds.

The local office of the Division of Family Resources in each of Indiana's ninety-two counties has the responsibility for processing applications, certifying eligible applicants for participation, and issuing benefits.

Who is eligible for the Food Stamp Program?

In order to qualify for food stamp benefits applicants/participants must meet both non-financial and financial requirements. Non-financial requirements include state residency, citizenship/alien status, work registration and cooperation with the IMPACT Program. The financial criteria are income and asset limits. If an applicant is eligible based on the federally established financial and non-financial requirements, the allotment of food stamp benefits they receive is based on their household size and net monthly income after all allowable deductions are subtracted.

The asset/resource limits are $2,000 per household except for households containing a member age 60 or older; then the limit is $3,000. Assets include bank accounts, cash, real estate, personal property, vehicles, etc. The household's home and surrounding lot, household goods and personal belongings and life insurance policies are not counted as assets in the Food Stamp Program. All vehicles used for transportation are exempt.

All households (except those with elderly or disabled members) must pass a gross income test (130 percent of poverty) to qualify for benefits. The gross income is per household size and based on the gross monthly income received by all household members.

Households with elderly or disabled members, as well as households which pass the gross income test, must also pass a net test to qualify. The net income is determined by subtracting certain allowable deductions from the gross income.

If the household's income falls below the following amounts and meets all other criteria, the allotment of food stamp benefits received is based on the household size and net monthly income. The maximum amount of stamps received and net income levels are shown in the following table.

FEDERAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Effective October 1, 2005

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM GROSS MONTHLY INCOME 130% OF POVERTY LEVEL	MAXIMUM NET MONTHLY INCOME 100% OF POVERTY LEVEL	MAXIMUM ALLOTMENT *(BASED ON ZERO INCOME)
1	$1037	$798	$152
2	$1,390	$1,070	$278
3	$1,744	$1,341	$399
4	$2,097	$1,613	$506
5	$2,450	$1,885	$601
6	$2,803	$2,156	$722
7	$3,156	$2,428	$798
8	$3,509	$2,700	$912
9	$3,863	$2,972	$1,026
10	$4,217	$3,244	$1,140
Each Additional Member	**$354**	**$272**	**$114**

EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION **$400**
STANDARD DEDUCTION $134 for household members of 4 or less
$157 for 5
$179 for 6 or more members

*THE ALLOTMENT AMOUNT VARIES WITH THE AMOUNT OF NET INCOME IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

How Are Food Stamps Used?

Food stamp benefits are used like cash to buy eligible items at any store, supermarket or co-op approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Food stamps can only be used for food and for plants and seed to grow food to eat. Sales tax cannot be charged on items bought with food stamps.

Indiana uses an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) system for issuance of Food Stamps. EBT is the electronic distribution of food stamp benefits with benefits accessed using a plastic Hoosier Works card which is similar to a commercial debit or ATM card. The card replaces paper food stamp coupons; each card has a unique sixteen-digit account number, a magnetic stripe on the back and only works with a four digit Personal Identification Number (PIN) selected by the participant. All retailers who previously accepted food stamps were given the opportunity to participate in the EBT Program.

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
POLICY CHANGES AND OUTREACH IN FOOD STAMP PROGRAM SINCE SEPTEMBER 1996

This is a timeline of some of the major changes in Food Stamp Policy and Outreach efforts since September 1996.

September 1996:

- Public Law 104-193, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)
    - Placed restrictions on receipt of food stamp benefits by immigrants.
    - Children age 21 and under who live with parents must be included as one Assistance group.
    - No longer excluding earnings of High School students aged 18 through 22.
    - Implementation of ABAWD requirement – Able Bodied Adults without Dependents – individuals can receive no more than 3 months of benefits if out of compliance with work requirements – required to work at least 80 hours per month.
    - Fleeing felons and probation/parole violator is no longer eligible.
    - Drug felons are no longer eligible.

July 1999:

- USDA/Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) launches campaign to better serve low income families and to better ensure adequate child nutrition.
    - Informational Tool Kit entitled "Nutrition Safety Net – At Work for Families".

December 1999:

- Operational Goals – DFC Memo
    - Reference to USDA/FNS letter directed a campaign at raising program awareness and access as a result of a decline in the Food Stamp participation rate.

March 2000:

- Public Meetings held
    - Addressing issues with program accessibility, client service concerns and public education concerning the Food Stamp Program.
- Marion County Outreach Project – partnered with Gleaners Food Bank and other non-profit agencies to conduct on-site interviews for food stamps.
- USDA/FNS letter to State
    - Campaign to conduct outreach to the elderly/disabled population.

September 2000:

- Food Stamp Program Awareness Campaign – DFC Memo
    - Instructing Local Offices to update service plans in order to address issues relevant to program access.
    - Distribution of Food Stamp Outreach materials.

May 2001:

- Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Pilot for Food Stamp Program begins in 3 counties – FNS required statewide implementation by October 2002.

October 2001:

- USDA/FNS letter recognizing Indiana's efforts in addressing FNS priorities
    - Succeeded in improving program access by reaching target for participants in program – each state was to increase average monthly participation by 9.57%. As of September 2001, Indiana actually raised participation by 24.51%

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
POLICY CHANGES AND OUTREACH IN FOOD STAMP PROGRAM SINCE SEPTEMBER 1996

December 2001:

- State Outreach Plan approved by USDA/FNS for Federal Fiscal Year 2002

March 2002:

- EBT Statewide implementation – replaced use of food stamp coupons through use of magnetic stripe card to access benefits. Easier use – less stigma
- Simplified resources – vehicles excluded from consideration if used for transportation. According to Food Research and Action Center (FRAC), effects nationally were that this change added 2.5 million individuals to the eligibility pool.

May 2002:

- Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-171, the Farm Bill) signed into law
  - Fixed standard deduction was replaced with a deduction that varies according to Household size
  - Increased resource limit for those households with a disabled member
  - Requirement to post food stamp application on internet
  - Partial restoration of benefits to legal immigrants
  - Encouragement of payment of child support
  - Simplified definition of income
  - Simplified utility allowance
  - Simplified determination of housing costs
  - Simplified determination of deductions
  - Simplified definition of resources
  - State Option to Reduce Reporting requirements
  - Alternate Procedures for residents of certain group facilities
  - Transitional Food Stamps for Families moving from Welfare

September 2002:

- USDA/FNS announces Outreach Grant Awards
  - Community Harvest Food Bank of Northeast Indiana receives a grant in amount of $285,766
  - Goal: implement outreach efforts for assisting working poor, elderly, legal immigrants, and low income families
  - Community Harvest conducted outreach efforts in 9 Northeast Indiana counties: Allen, Adams, DeKalb, Huntington, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, Wells and Whitley

October 2002:

- General Letter received from USDA/FNS relating to Farm Bill Provision
  - Announcing High Performance Bonuses and Performance Measures
  - 12 million dollars to be divided amongst 4 states for the highest and 4 with the most improved participation rates. Numerator was average monthly state participation and denominator was # of persons below poverty line in each state based upon census data
- Implementation of Farm Bill Mandatory Provision
  - Increased resource limit from $2000 to $3000 for households with a disabled member

December 2002:

- Outreach Plan submitted to USDA/FNS and approved for Federal Fiscal Year 2003

2003:

- USDA/FNS organized Food Stamp Outreach Coalition at National level
  - Hunger Heroes Program

April 2003:

- Mandatory implementation of Farm Bill Provision
  - Restored eligibility to immigrants living in the U.S. for 5 years as a qualified alien

June 2003:

- Implementation of Simplified Reporting Waiver
  - Majority of Food Stamp households whom are certified for a 6 month period are only required to report one change – if their income exceeds 130% of the Federal Poverty Level – previously, households were required to report changes in residence, household composition, earned income, unearned income and resources. Proven to be beneficial for both the client and state – client in terms of simplifying what has to be reported and state in terms of less changes to process and positive effect on the payment accuracy rate

October 2003:

- Mandatory implementation of Farm Bill Provision
  - Restored eligibility to immigrant children under age 18 regardless of U.S. entry date

March 2004:

- USDA/FNS releases participation rate study for Federal Fiscal Year 2001 – Midwest Region ranks highest in nation

April 2004:

- USDA/FNS Food Stamp Outreach Coalition Campaign Materials distributed

May 2004:

- State Outreach Plan submitted to FNS for Federal Fiscal Year 2004

March 2005:

- USDA/FNS releases participation rate study for Federal Fiscal Year 2002 – Indiana's ranking is 9th nationally with a rate of 66%. National rate for FFY 2002 = 54%

April 2005:

- USDA/FNS Food Stamp Media Campaign begins with Radio advertisements targeting the Chicago area which affects the Lake and Porter County areas

May 2005:

- USDA/FNS National Outreach Event

October 2005:

- Re-implementation of Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) tracking tool and count of ABAWD participation months

November 2005:

- State implemented an outreach project in Marion County in partnership with Gleaners Food Bank. Caseworker is assigned to the project and is responsible for targeting the elderly population and conducting on-site visits to centers serving the elderly.
- USDA/FNS releases participation rate study for Federal Fiscal Year 2003 – Indiana's ranking is 15th nationally with a rate of 65%. National rate for FFY 2003 = 56%

March and April 2006:

- USDA/FNS Food Stamp Media Effort (Radio Advertising) targeting low income seniors, working poor and legal immigrants. The following Indiana counties are targeted locations:
  Lake, Porter, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Posey, Vanderburgh and Warrick

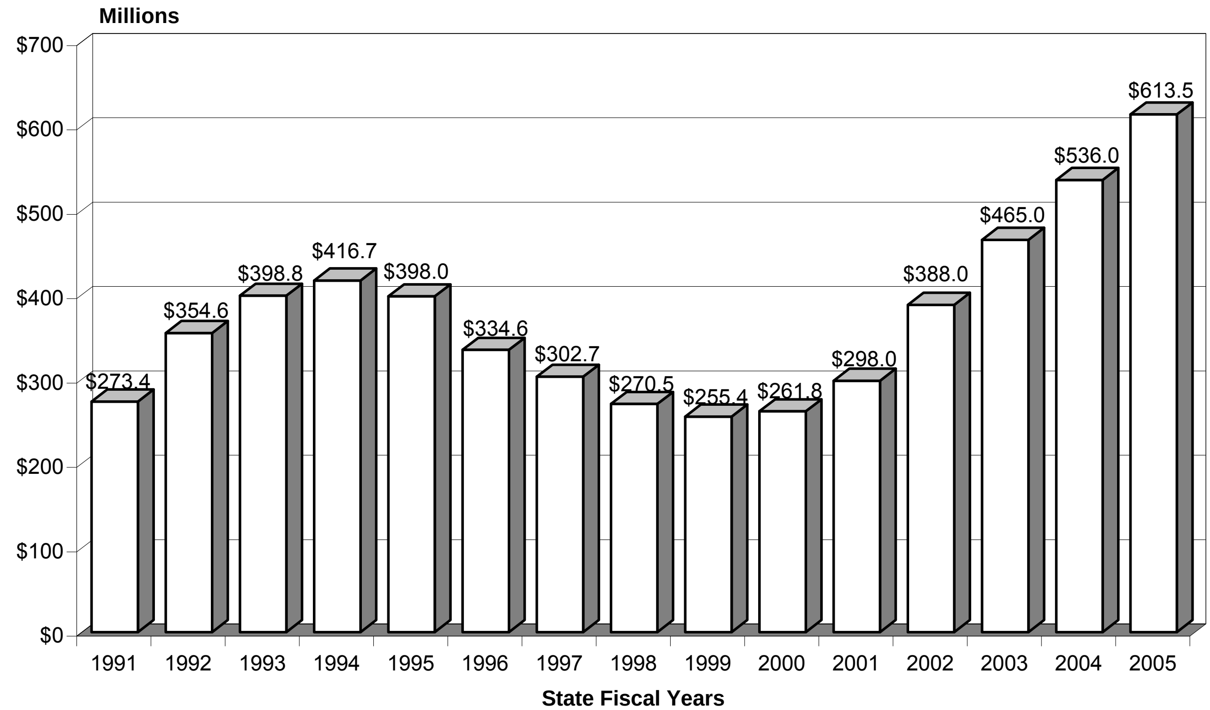
April 2006:

- USDA/FNS releases participation rate study for Federal Fiscal Year 2003 – Indiana's ranking is 15th nationally with a rate of 65%. National rate for FFY 2003 = 56%
- ABAWD disqualifications begin (3 months mandatory + 3 months 15% waiver)
- ABAWD Labor Surplus Waiver implemented

May 2006:

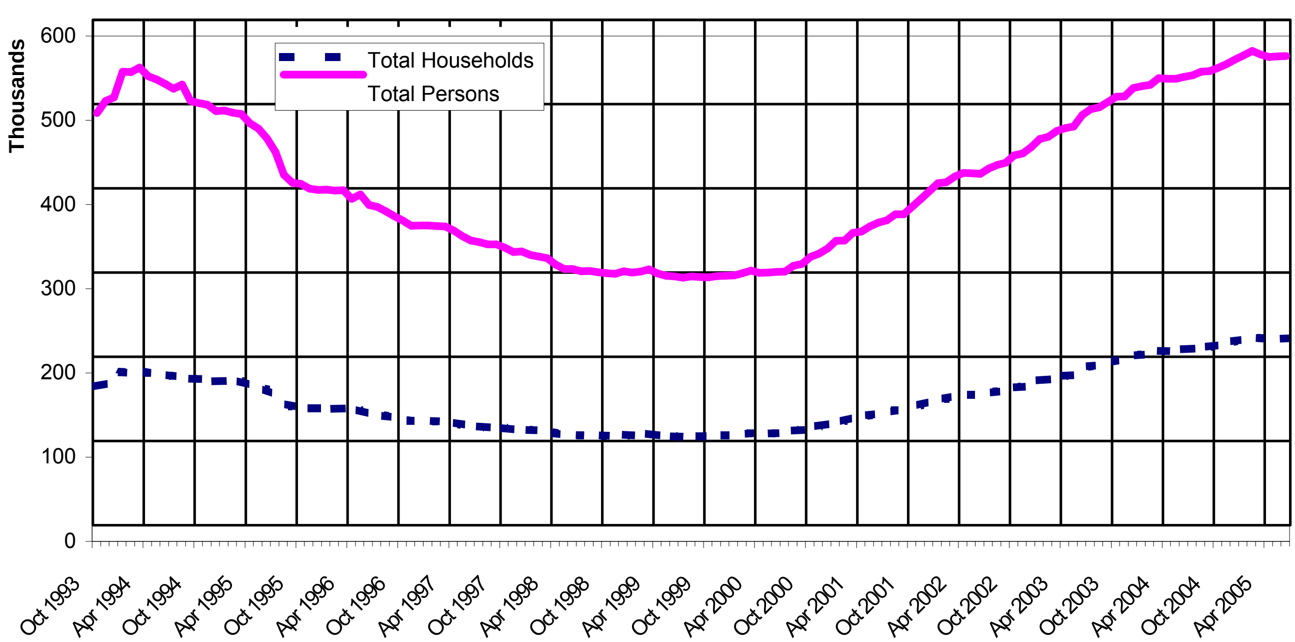
Approval and implementation of the waiver of face to face interviews at recertification

Total Value of Food Stamps Issued for State Fiscal Years 1991-2005



Note: The Food Stamp Benefit is 100% Federally Funded.

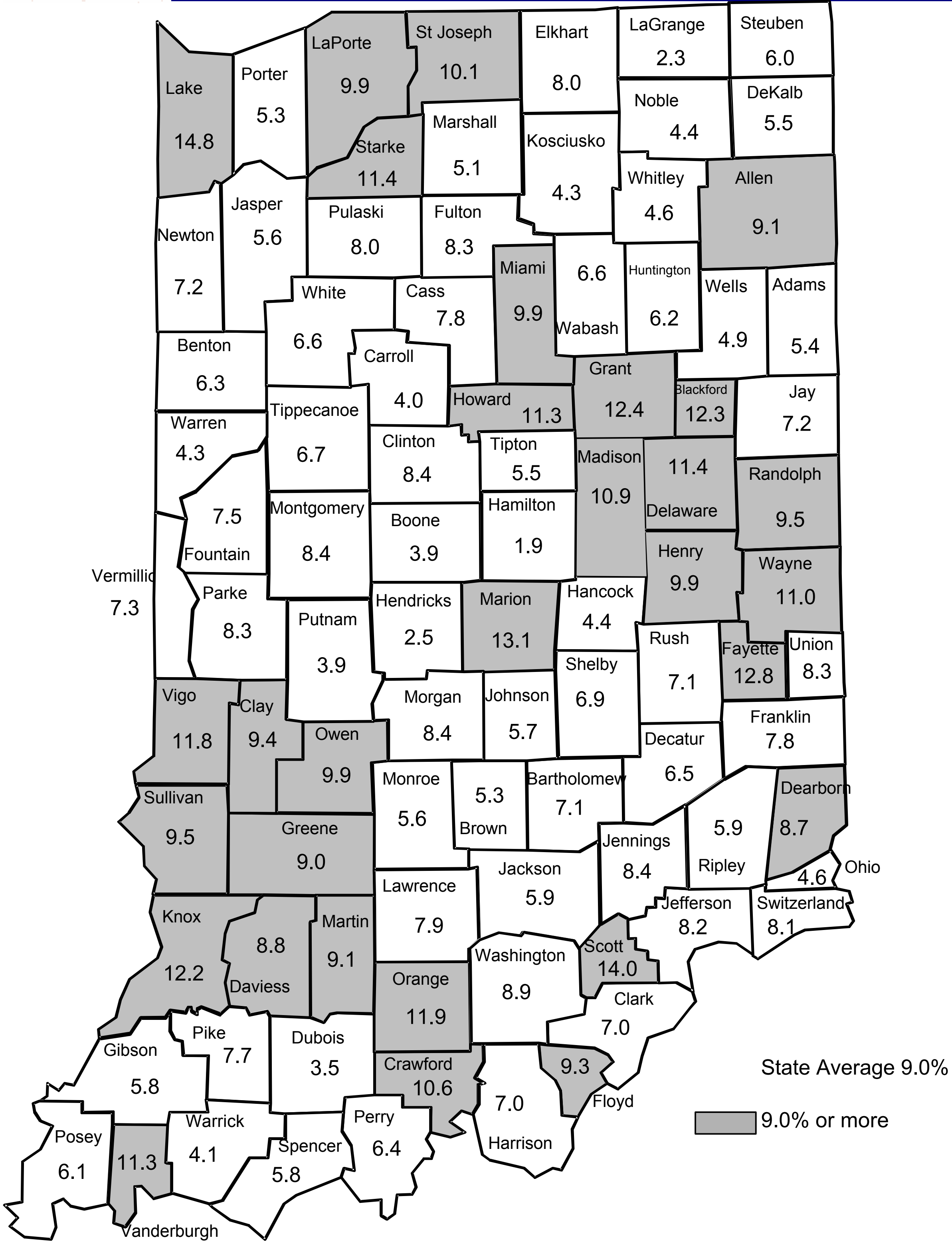
Food Stamp Households and Persons From January 1994 to June 2005



Prepared by:
Office of Data Management

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
-Monthly Food Stamp Data

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
Percentage of the Population Participating in Food Stamp Program by County June 2005



Prepared by:
Office of Data Management

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
US Census Bureau
-July 2003 Population Estimates

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
Food Stamp Program
Average Monthly Persons and Total Dollars Issued by County for the State Fiscal Year 2005

COUNTY	AVERAGE PERSONS	TOTAL DOLLARS
Adams	1,704	$1,857,728
Allen	30,630	$34,177,228
Bartholomew	5,087	$5,425,916
Benton	570	$550,153
Blackford	1,679	$1,759,035
Boone	1,906	$2,127,244
Brown	867	$889,216
Carroll	888	$921,152
Cass	3,141	$3,154,444
Clark	6,921	$7,186,379
Clay	2,561	$2,768,877
Clinton	2,696	$2,928,392
Crawford	1,233	$1,205,201
Daviess	2,687	$2,750,217
Dearborn	2,570	$2,807,869
Decatur	2,066	$2,139,414
DeKalb	2,498	$2,668,634
Delaware	13,603	$15,834,020
Dubois	1,318	$1,271,170
Elkhart	14,818	$16,300,853
Fayette	3,102	$3,274,899
Floyd	6,551	$7,442,934
Fountain	1,401	$1,396,340
Franklin	1,630	$1,718,549
Fulton	1,759	$1,783,044
Gibson	1,842	$1,930,418
Grant	8,772	$9,256,972
Greene	2,854	$2,920,709
Hamilton	3,943	$4,310,005
Hancock	2,482	$2,708,528
Harrison	2,482	$2,643,446
Hendricks	2,872	$3,036,918
Henry	4,786	$5,287,676
Howard	9,337	$10,361,745
Huntington	2,373	$2,319,136
Jackson	2,462	$2,586,862
Jasper	1,718	$1,814,653
Jay	1,505	$1,585,526
Jefferson	2,532	$2,784,748
Jennings	2,246	$2,267,898
Johnson	6,668	$7,373,144
Knox	4,691	$4,887,503
Kosciusko	3,168	$3,308,265
LaGrange	806	$811,115
Lake	71,866	$83,797,211
LaPorte	10,782	$12,019,246
Lawrence	3,530	$3,596,275
Madison	14,146	$15,761,057
Marion	112,369	$132,947,844
Marshall	2,517	$2,591,877
Martin	960	$1,021,970
Miami	3,588	$3,926,995
Monroe	6,648	$7,096,633
Montgomery	3,188	$3,497,957
Morgan	5,706	$6,297,968
Newton	1,035	$1,097,937
Noble	2,099	$2,271,403
Ohio	252	$255,088
Orange	2,394	$2,440,004
Owen	2,131	$2,357,253
Parke	1,366	$1,435,610
Perry	1,204	$1,168,086
Pike	1,016	$1,049,800
Porter	8,021	$8,872,423
Posey	1,613	$1,782,135
Pulaski	1,052	$1,052,620
Putnam	1,545	$1,597,772
Randolph	2,503	$2,590,554
Ripley	1,613	$1,663,351
Rush	1,234	$1,325,073
St. Joseph	26,605	$30,279,802
Scott	3,254	$3,620,609
Shelby	2,993	$3,273,259
Spencer	1,105	$1,115,932
Starke	2,630	$2,765,006
Steuben	2,013	$2,174,017
Sullivan	2,130	$2,195,461
Switzerland	738	$799,978
Tippecanoe	10,266	$11,593,872
Tipton	847	$864,231
Union	571	$594,966
Vanderburgh	19,069	$20,645,238
Vermillion	1,205	$1,131,004
Vigo	11,997	$12,486,580
Wabash	2,153	$2,212,807
Warren	408	$387,882
Warrick	2,230	$2,141,596
Washington	2,394	$2,435,980
Wayne	7,580	$8,095,595
Wells	1,323	$1,374,627
White	1,663	$1,774,810
Whitley	1,445	$1,550,305
Central Mail-In	0	$149
TOTALS	**550,416**	**$613,562,023**

Rounding of the County averages may cause the Statewide average total to be off.

Prepared by:
Office of Data Management

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
-fsavgfy2004

Demographic Trends Report
Division of Family Resources
State Fiscal Year 2005
(July 2004 to June 2005)

Indiana Manpower Placement and Comprehensive Training Program (IMPACT)

State of Indiana

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Family & Social Services Administration

E. Mitchell Roob Jr. Secretary

Division of Family Resources

James F. Robertson Director

State of Indiana

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
THE INDIANA MANPOWER AND COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAM (IMPACT)

The Indiana Manpower Placement and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) Program provides services designed to help recipients of Food Stamps and TANF achieve economic self-sufficiency. The program meets the work requirements that are included in the Federal rules and guidelines for implementing state TANF programs. In Indiana IMPACT includes services and programs that cover:

- Education
- Training
- Job Search
- Job Placement Activities
- Supportive Services

The IMPACT Program assists participants in achieving economic self-sufficiency through an approach that emphasizes job placement and job retention complemented by education and training activities. A critical component of IMPACT is “work first”, which emphasizes individuals accepting a job they can obtain with existing education and skills, with case management services to coordinate an array of services including education, training, job search, job placement, and social services offered by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration through the Division of Family Resources (DFR) and local providers.

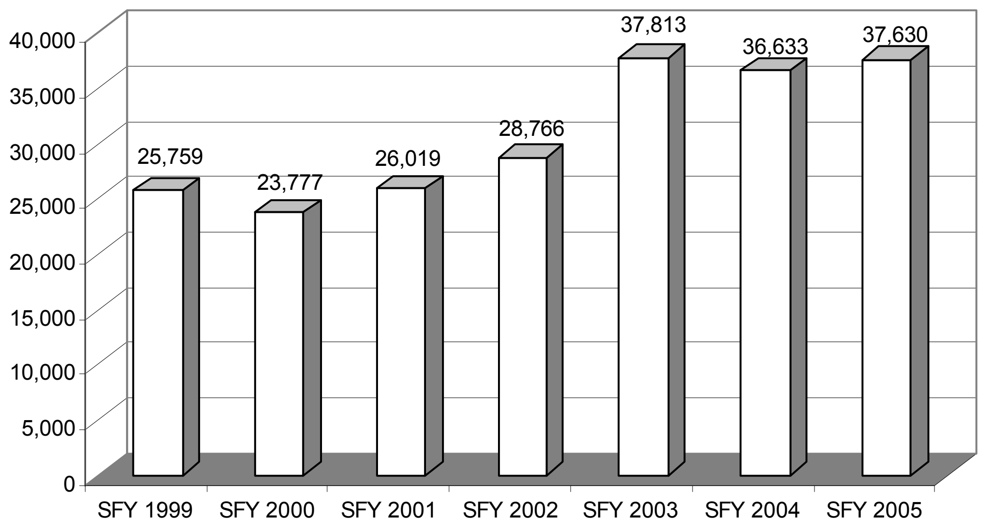
IMPACT is much more than a job training program, in that it seeks to address a broad range of barriers that may hinder a client’s ability to obtain and maintain employment. From the time an individual applies for assistance, employment services are available and individuals are asked to begin their job search. For those not able to find a job right away, additional activities are provided such as job readiness activities or unpaid work experience. An assessment of the client’s strengths and needs is completed and a case manager works with the client to develop an individualized plan for employment. The Self-Sufficiency Plan outlines the steps for the client to complete as they work towards self-sufficiency. In addition to a work activity, appropriate vocational training or basic education classes might be included in the Self-Sufficiency Plan. The plan also includes supportive services such as transportation and child care.

To assist clients in becoming self-sufficient, funds designated for IMPACT services are contracted at the county level to provide necessary services. Contracts can be for a range of services including job search, job readiness, community work experience placements (CWEP), job placement and retention as well as providing services to the whole family and outreach to the faith-based community service providers.

IMPACT Placements
IMPACT contracts are completed at the county level with the local office of DFR determining who will provide services locally and the type of services they feel are appropriate for the area. IMPACT job placements have been successful in Indiana.

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
THE INDIANA MANPOWER AND COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAM (IMPACT)

Job Placements State Fiscal Years 1999 to 2005*



*Data from 1999 to 2002 was collected from Monthly County Placement Detail Reports. Starting in 07/2002 placement data source is FSSA Data Warehouse Project.

IMPACT Activities include:

- **Job Search** – includes telephoning employers, completing job applications, providing resumes, going to interviews, following up on job contacts, job placement services, and job seeking skills training.

- **Job Readiness** – includes activities which prepare a participant for work such as learning job coping skills and understanding general workplace expectations. Services may also include family life skills.

- **Unsubsidized Employment** – is work for which wages, salaries, commissions or profits are paid and this payment is not subsidized by State or Federal programs.

- **Community Work Experience Placements(CWEP)** – is an unpaid work experience in a public or non-profit agency to gain practical work experience.

  Job Skills Training – is short-term training to gain a specific work-related skill(s) in order to obtain or advance in employment.

- **Vocational Educational Training** – is short-term training for a specific vocation, trade, occupation or technical skill.

- **Educational (Academic) Training** – may be completing high school, General Education Development (GED) preparation, Adult Basic Education, or English as a Second Language. (Priority given to academic training if the client is under 20 and has not completed high school or its equivalent).

IMPACT Supportive Services: In addition to activities that are allowed under TANF, the IMPACT Program provides funding for supportive services to help clients achieve economic self-sufficiency. Supportive services include:

Transportation:
$200/month maximum (.15/mi) – TANF
$100/month maximum (.10/mi or $2.00/day) of cumulative Supportive Services – FS
*mileage justification must be provided for each claim submitted
Covered Services:

- Bus Passes
- Gas Coupons
- Mileage Reimbursement
    - Taxi's
    - Agency provided transportation
    - Individual/participant provided transportation

Clothing:
$300/year maximum – TANF
$100/month maximum of cumulative Supportive Services – FS
Covered Services:

- Clothing
- Clothing necessary and appropriate for employment or interviewing
- Uniforms - Necessary for employment only and required by employer
- Shoes - Necessary and appropriate for employment or interviewing
- NO undergarments
- NO accessories may be purchased

Vehicle Expenses:
$750/year maximum – TANF & FS ($100/month maximum of cumulative Supportive Services)
Covered Services:

- Minor vehicle repairs only (battery replacement, tire replacement, mufflers, brakes, radiator repair, etc.)
- Repairs must be necessary to keep vehicle operating
- All repairs require 2 free estimates of repair along with supervisory approval prior to authorization of services. Estimate must include whether value of vehicle exceeds cost of repair.

Services NOT Covered:

- No preventive maintenance services (oil changes, tune-ups, alignments)
- No insurance premium payments
- No purchase of license plates
- No vehicle down payments/purchases
- No monthly car payments
- No body work
- No diagnostic fees
- No **major** transmission/engine repairs or replacements

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
IMPACT Program Data by Month
For SFY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005)

Month	TANF			Food Stamps			Total		
	Caseload	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment	Caseload[1]	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment	Average Monthly Caseload	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment
Jul 2004	27,294	1,786	354	17,408	958	665	44,702	2,744	1,019
Aug 2004	27,218	1,941	315	17,416	976	600	44,634	2,917	915
Sep 2004	26,616	2,051	368	17,397	1,067	769	44,013	3,118	1,137
Oct 2004	26,357	3,326	397	17,235	1,884	790	43,592	5,210	1,187
Nov 2004	26,156	1,748	354	17,624	987	653	43,780	2,735	1,007
Dec 2004	25,836	1,328	322	17,978	824	643	43,814	2,152	965
Jan 2005	25,782	1,370	333	19,079	920	583	44,861	2,290	916
Feb 2005	25,923	1,976	224	19,431	1,419	443	45,354	3,395	667
Mar 2005	25,681	2,142	304	20,225	1,360	596	45,906	3,502	900
Apr 2005	25,453	2,075	253	19,744	1,297	656	45,197	3,372	909
May 2005	25,563	2,046	226	19,451	1,293	584	45,014	3,339	810
Jun 2005	25,163	1,682	283	19,043	1,174	691	44,206	2,856	974
Total		**23,471**	**3,733**		**14,159**	**7,673**		**37,630**	**11,406**
Monthly Average	**26,087**	**1,956**	**311**	**18,503**	**1,180**	**639**	**44,589**	**3,136**	**951**

Caseload = Number of individuals receiving IMPACT services.

Placement = Number of individuals who started employment.

Ineligible due to employment= Number of individuals who become ineligible for assistance due to wages for employment.

Prepared by:
Office of Data Management

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
FSSA Data Warehouse

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
IMPACT Program Data by County
For SFY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005)

County	TANF			Food Stamps			Total		
	Average Monthly Caseload[1]	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment	Average Monthly Caseload[1]	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment	Average Monthly Caseload	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment
Adams	69	5	1	37	4	2	106	9	3
Allen	1,412	113	17	627	64	39	2,039	177	56
Bartholomew	84	13	2	66	16	11	150	29	13
Benton	6	1	0	10	1	1	16	3	1
Blackford	60	5	1	50	5	3	110	10	3
Boone	79	7	2	63	6	3	141	13	5
Brown	13	2	0	14	2	1	27	4	2
Carroll	27	3	0	40	4	1	66	7	2
Cass	98	12	3	50	8	5	148	20	8
Clark	205	21	3	68	13	9	272	34	12
Clay	149	13	1	80	8	6	229	22	7
Clinton	94	8	2	57	9	3	152	17	5
Crawford	21	2	0	26	3	2	47	5	2
Daviess	96	8	1	81	6	3	178	14	4
Dearborn	68	6	1	51	4	4	119	10	5
Decatur	45	5	1	44	5	3	89	10	4
Dekalb	47	6	1	29	8	3	76	14	5
Delaware	660	51	4	824	40	15	1,483	92	19
Dubois	25	4	1	43	3	4	67	7	5
Elkhart	776	74	12	406	36	23	1,182	110	35
Fayette	137	12	2	53	10	5	190	21	7
Floyd	395	31	6	202	12	6	597	44	12
Fountain	38	3	1	67	3	2	105	6	3
Franklin	54	5	1	34	5	2	88	10	3
Fulton	42	5	1	49	5	2	91	10	3
Gibson	54	7	2	43	6	3	97	13	5
Grant	317	25	4	198	19	9	515	44	13
Greene	76	6	1	55	8	3	131	14	4
Hamilton	76	11	2	49	11	6	125	21	8
Hancock	57	7	1	51	10	6	108	17	7
Harrison	70	7	1	54	6	3	124	13	4
Hendricks	64	9	2	68	7	4	132	16	6
Henry	218	14	3	225	10	5	443	23	8
Howard	483	29	3	275	21	7	759	49	11
Huntington	48	5	2	89	8	4	137	14	5
Jackson	53	6	1	81	8	5	135	14	6
Jasper	58	5	1	61	5	2	119	10	4
Jay	33	3	1	30	3	2	63	7	3
Jefferson	61	6	1	49	7	2	109	13	3
Jennings	37	7	1	58	11	8	95	18	8
Johnson	209	25	4	75	12	8	284	37	11
Knox	216	14	0	136	10	6	352	24	6
Kosciusko	47	6	2	43	11	7	89	17	8
LaGrange	7	1	0	9	3	2	16	4	2
Lake	5,924	280	42	3,677	65	38	9,602	345	80
Laporte	524	41	7	300	23	11	824	64	17
Lawrence	96	8	1	83	9	5	179	17	5
Madison	597	41	5	392	27	14	989	68	20
Marion	5,880	461	87	4,143	207	90	10,024	668	177
Marshall	49	6	1	45	7	6	95	12	7
Martin	36	2	0	46	3	1	82	5	1
Miami	168	13	2	87	11	4	255	23	6

Prepared by:
Office of Data Management

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
FSSA Data Warehouse Project

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
IMPACT Program Data by County
For SFY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005)

County	TANF			Food Stamps			Total		
	Average Monthly Caseload[1]	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment	Average Monthly Caseload[1]	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment	Average Monthly Caseload	Placement	Ineligible Due to Employment
Monroe	188	17	2	179	16	9	367	34	11
Montgomery	122	12	3	74	9	4	196	21	7
Morgan	194	19	4	54	15	7	247	34	11
Newton	10	2	0	22	4	2	31	6	3
Noble	31	6	1	16	5	4	47	11	6
Ohio	6	1	0	9	0	0	15	1	1
Orange	69	6	1	49	6	4	118	12	5
Owen	56	7	1	79	7	4	135	13	4
Parke	80	6	1	49	5	2	129	11	2
Perry	35	5	1	32	4	3	67	9	3
Pike	25	3	0	47	3	2	72	5	2
Porter	234	23	4	157	18	11	392	40	15
Posey	63	5	1	38	3	2	101	9	3
Pulaski	29	3	0	34	3	2	62	6	2
Putnam	16	2	0	19	5	5	35	7	5
Randolph	107	5	1	108	4	2	215	9	3
Ripley	11	2	0	12	4	2	23	6	2
Rush	35	4	1	53	6	3	88	10	3
Saint Joseph	1,911	112	16	1,536	55	27	3,447	166	43
Scott	102	11	2	89	8	4	191	19	6
Shelby	84	9	2	105	11	7	189	20	8
Spencer	32	4	0	28	3	1	60	6	2
Starke	41	5	1	49	8	4	90	13	5
Steuben	32	6	0	23	6	4	55	13	4
Sullivan	72	6	1	89	6	3	161	12	4
Switzerland	21	3	0	27	2	1	47	6	1
Tippecanoe	336	33	5	216	24	15	552	58	20
Tipton	25	3	0	12	2	2	37	4	2
Union	20	2	0	17	2	1	36	4	1
Vanderburgh	849	74	11	708	41	33	1,557	115	44
Vermillion	36	5	1	33	4	2	69	9	3
Vigo	495	50	4	342	31	22	837	81	27
Wabash	47	6	1	37	6	4	83	13	6
Warren	12	1	0	10	1	1	22	3	1
Warrick	41	3	0	48	6	5	89	9	5
Washington	41	5	1	43	7	3	84	12	4
Wayne	310	21	3	453	18	10	763	39	13
Wells	28	4	1	37	5	3	65	9	4
White	33	4	1	40	5	3	73	9	3
Whitley	54	4	1	40	3	2	94	7	3
State	**26,087**	**1,956**	**311**	**18,503**	**1,180**	**639**	**44,589**	**3,136**	**951**

Caseload = Number of individuals receiving IMPACT services.

Placement = Number of individuals who started employment.

Ineligible due to employment= Number of individuals who become ineligible for assistance due to wages for employment.

Prepared by:
Office of Data Management

Source:
FSSA Reports and Statistics
FSSA Data Warehouse Project

Demographic Trends Report
Division of Family Resources
State Fiscal Year 2005
(July 2004 to June 2005)

Child Care

State of Indiana

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Family & Social Services Administration

E. Mitchell Roob Jr. Secretary

Division of Family Resources

James F. Robertson Director

State of Indiana

Bureau of Child Care Mission

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) was established in 1996 within the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under 45 CFR Part 98. The primary goals of CCDBG are to increase the accessibility and affordability of quality child care in each state. More specific information about the purpose and regulations of the Block Grant may be found at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/

The Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (IFSSA) is named as the Lead Agency to implement this federal grant in Indiana. Programmatic strategic planning and day to day operations are assigned to the Division of Family Resources, Bureau of Child Care.

The mission of the Bureau of Child Care is to provide all parents with informed child care choices that promote their children's health, safety and future success in school.

BCC has a staff of over 60 employees and has contracts with multiple service providers to provide ongoing operations and quality improvement support.

BCC also maintains a statewide website www.childcarefinder.in.gov. This website may be used by parents to locate licensed or unlicensed, registered child care in their area. The website also gives them information about provider inspections and validated complaints. Child Care Providers may also use this site to find helpful information in running their child care businesses and improving their quality of care. Finally, bi-monthly newsletters are posted here to give providers, parents, and other child care stakeholders updates about BCC initiatives.

Bureau of Child Care Statement of Financial Responsibilities – FFY 2005

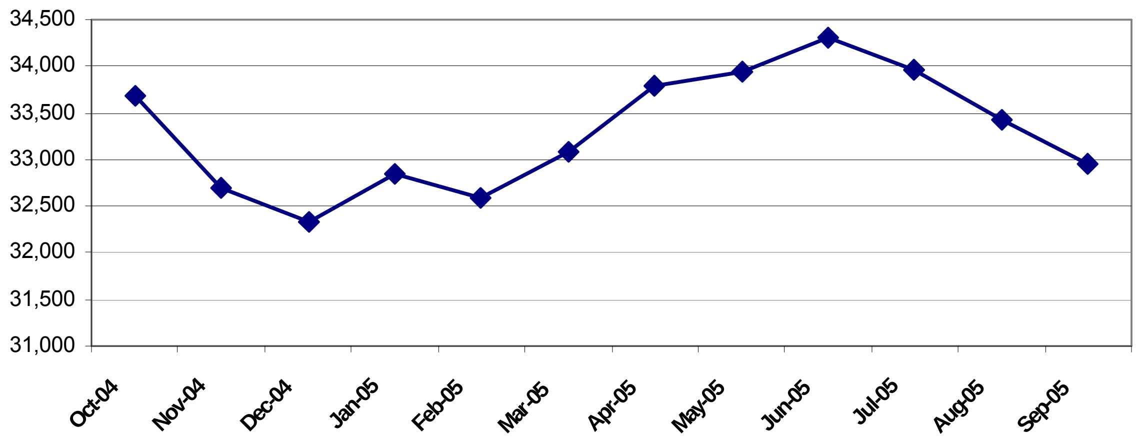
BCC is responsible for 3 separate programming budgets, the largest by far being the CCDF Block Grant budget.

Child Care Development Block Grant

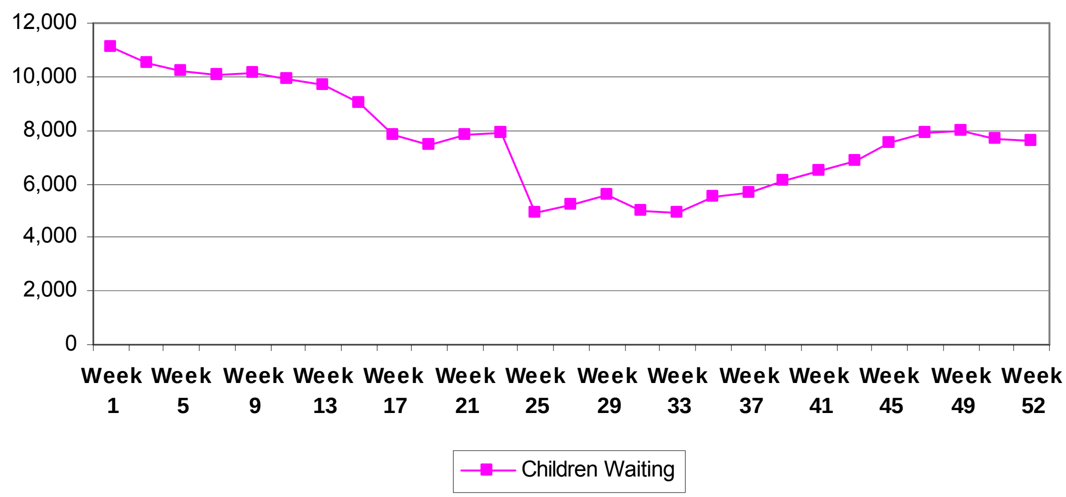
Purpose: To provide child care subsidies to low income, working families and to promote and enhance the quality of early care and education so that Indiana children are safe, healthy and learning

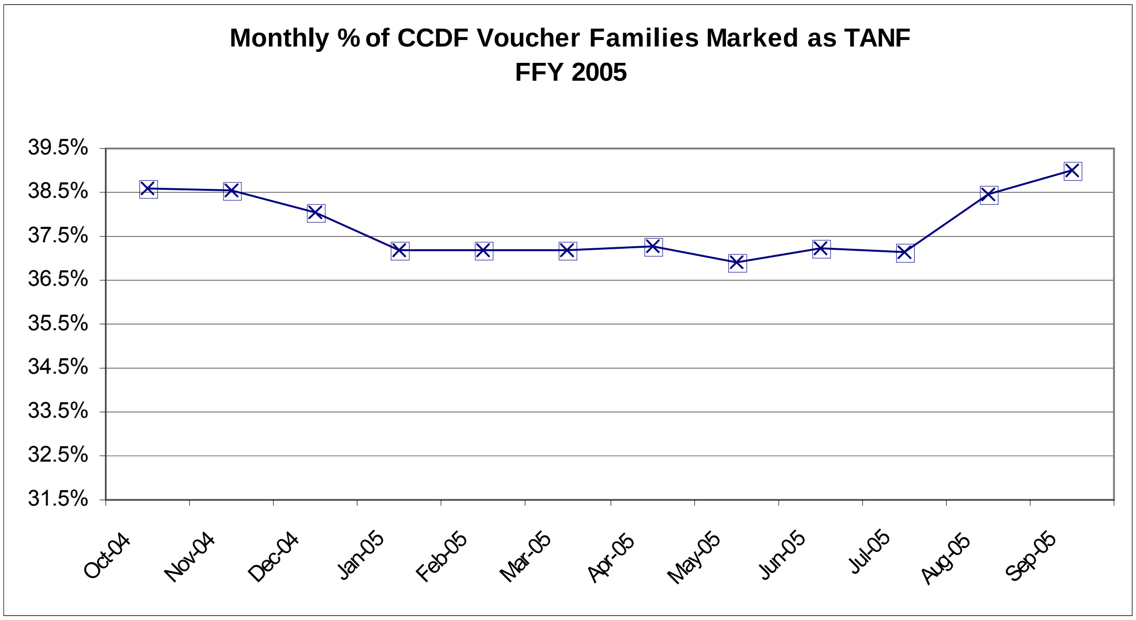
Total Budget FFY 2005 - $181.51 million

AUTHORIZED CCDF VOUCHER CHILDREN
FFY 2005



CCDF VOUCHER WAITING LIST
FFY 2005





School Age Child Care (SACC) Project Fund

Purpose: IC 12-17-12 sets the purpose of this program to provide more access to school age child care programs to low income families. In SFY 2006, 25 school age child care providers covering 84 facilities were funded to provide these services to approximately 637 Indiana children.

Total SFY 2005 Budget (all state dollars) **- $536,104**

Regulated Child Care in Indiana – providing all parents with child care choices where their children can be safe, healthy, and learning

Current Indiana law allows multiple exemptions from licensure. Indiana is one (1) of only four (4) states in the country which allow child care to be provided to 5 or less unrelated children without requiring licensure. Other exemptions are allowed by statute under IC 12-17.2-2-8.

BCC is responsible for regulatory and inspection activities related to licensed and registered child care provided in the State of Indiana. These include:

- Licensed Child Care Centers
- Licensed Child Care Homes
- Unlicensed, Registered Child Care Ministries

Licensed Child Care Centers

Child Care Centers are defined by law in Indiana Code 12-7-2-28.4 as:

> "Child care center" has the meaning set forth in IC 12-7.2 means a nonresidential building where at least one (1) child receives child care from a provider:
> (A) while unattended by a parent, legal guardian, or custodian;
> (B) for regular compensation; and

(C) for more than four (4) but less that twenty-four (24) hours in each of ten (10) consecutive days per year, excluding intervening Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Child care centers are governed by the laws set forth in Indiana Code 12-17.2-2 and Indiana Code 12-17.2-4. In addition, child care centers must abide by the rules in 470 Indiana Administrative Code 3-4.7 concerning licensure of child care centers. These rules represent the minimum standards necessary to operate a child care center.

In order to improve communication and relationships with providers, BCC initiated a Licensed Child Care Center Advisory Board. The purpose of the Advisory Board is to provide formal recommendations to BCC regarding policy and program decisions. Meetings will be held quarterly throughout the state and are open to the public.

Licensed Child Care Homes

Child Care Homes are defined by law in Indiana Code 12-7-2-28.6 as

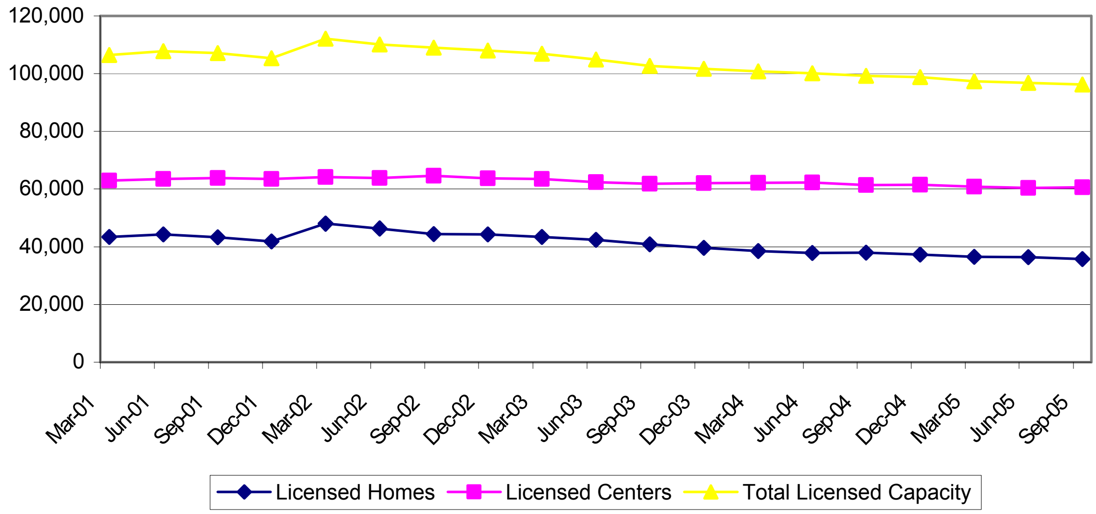
> "(a) "Child care home", for purposes of IC 12-17.2, means a residential structure in which at least six (6) children (not including the children for whom the provider is a parent, stepparent, guardian, custodian, or other relative) at any time receive child care from a provider:
> (1) while unattended by a parent, legal guardian, or custodian;
> (2) for regular compensation; and
> (3) for more than four (4) hours but less than twenty-four (24) hours in each of ten (10) consecutive days per year, excluding intervening Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
> (b) The term includes:
> (1) a class I child care home; and
> (2) a class II child care home."

Child Care Homes are governed by the laws set forth in Indiana Code 12-17.2-2 and Indiana Code 12-17.2-5. In addition, child care homes must abide by the regulations in 470 Indiana Administrative Code 3-1.1, 3-1.2, and 3-1.3.

Class I child care homes have a capacity of twelve (12) children plus an additional three (3) school age children that are grade one (1) or above. A class II home has a capacity to care for sixteen (16) children.

Licensed child care home providers were required by law, to attend a safe sleep practices training session approved by the Division. In FFY 2005, **safe sleep training as required by law will be completed for all licensed child care homes and license exempt homes certified for CCDF vouchers.** In 2006, a committee of licensed child care home providers, licensing staff, child care resource and referral staff, representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, Director of TEACH Early Childhood ® Indiana, and other agencies and organizations will have met and drafted new child care home rules. Representatives from the National Association for Regulatory Administration will assist in this task. The rules will begin the promulgation process at the end of 2006 and should complete the process in 2007.

Indiana Licensed Capacity

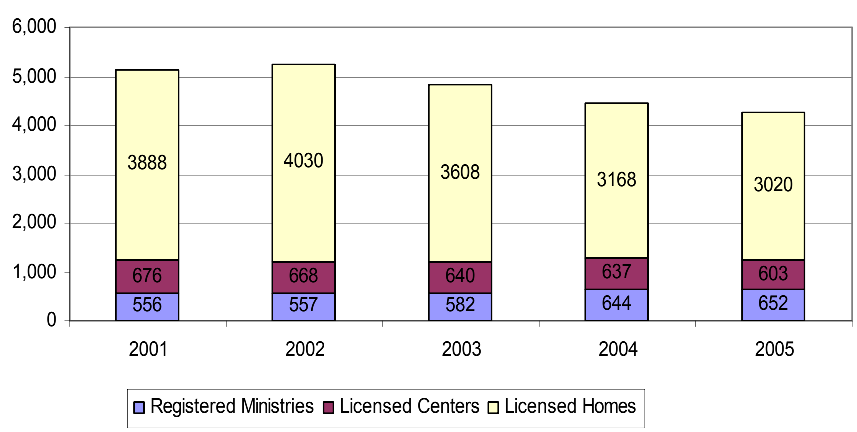


Unlicensed Registered Child Care Ministry

Unlicensed Registered Child Care Ministries are governed by the laws set forth in Indiana Code 12-17.2-2 and Indiana Code 12-17.2-6. In addition, an unlicensed registered child care ministry must abide by the rules outlined in 470 Indiana Administrative Code 3-4.5 concerning registration of child care ministries and 410 IAC 7-24. These rules represent the minimum general sanitation and fire safety standards necessary to operate an unlicensed registered child care ministry.

Capacity and Child Staff ratios are not required by Indiana law for Unlicensed, Registered Ministries.

Indiana Licensed/Registered Facilities



DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
BUREAU OF CHILD CARE

Child Care Provider Eligibility to Receive CCDF Payments

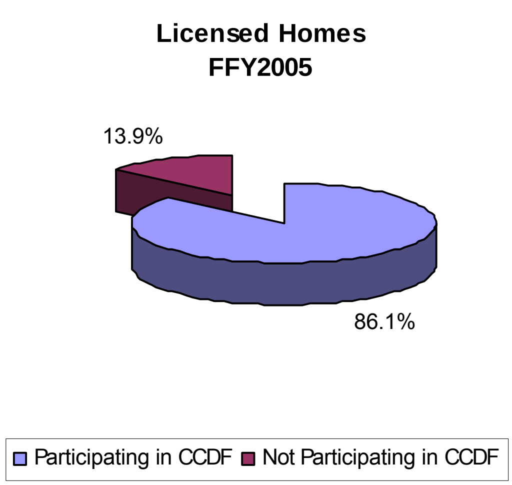
Eligibility of Child Care Providers to receive reimbursement through the voucher program is defined by law in Indiana Code (IC) 12-17.2-3.5 as

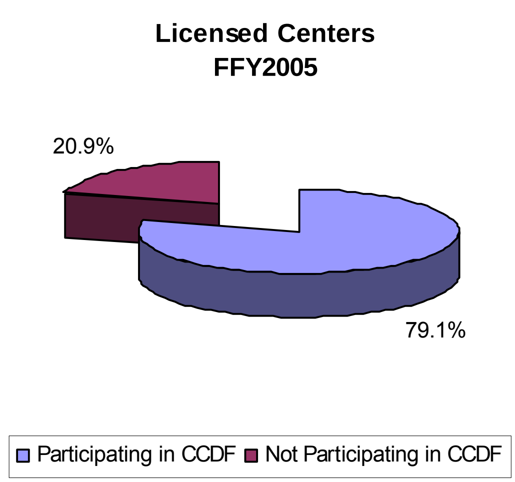
> "1(a) This chapter applies to all child care providers regardless of whether a provider is required to be licensed or registered under this article. However, a child care provider that is licensed under IC 12-17.2-4 or IC 12-17.2-5 is considered to be in compliance with this chapter.
> (b) If a school age child care program that is:
> (1) described in IC 12-17.2-2-8(10); and
> (2) located in a school building;
> is determined to be in compliance with a requirement of this chapter by another state regulatory authority, the school age child care program is considered to be in compliance with the requirement under this chapter."

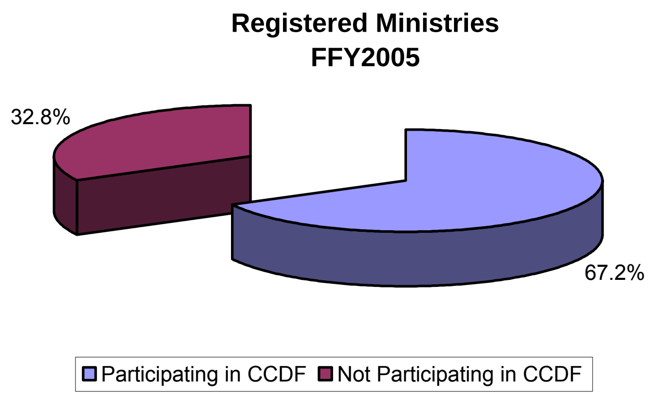
Voucher payment is defined in IC 12-17.2-3.5-3 as

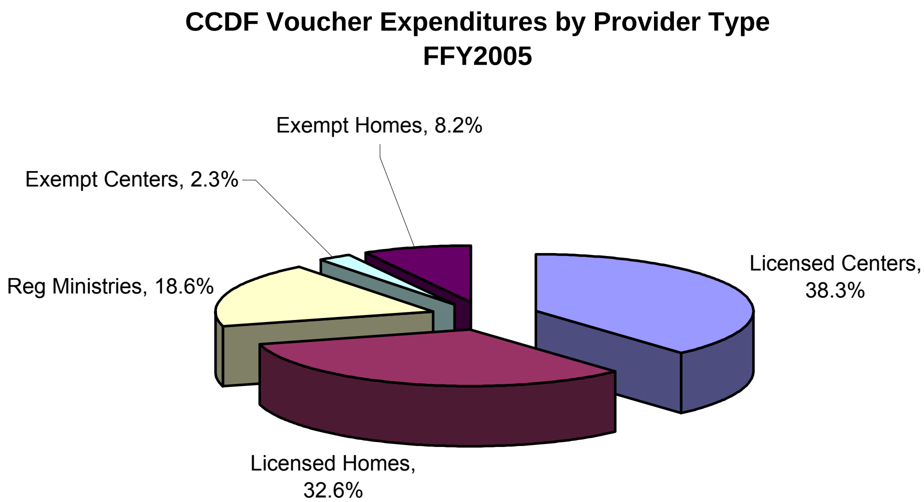
> "Sec. 3. As used in this chapter. "voucher payment" means payment for child care through the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) voucher program administered under 45 CFR 98 and 45 CFR 99."

All licensed child care providers are considered eligible to receive reimbursement through the CCDF voucher program.

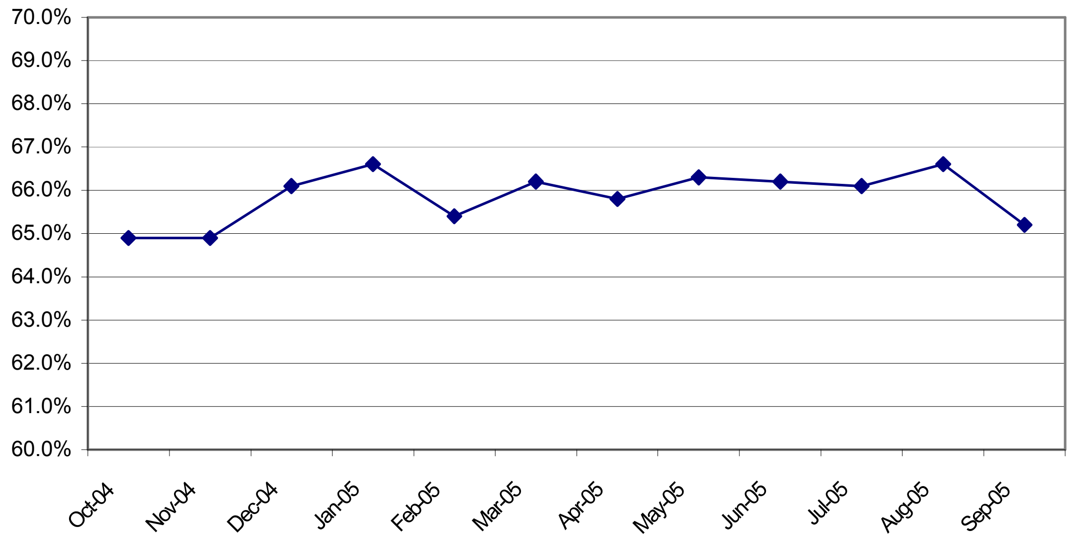





Registered Ministries
FFY2005
32.8%
67.2%
Participating in CCDF
Not Participating in CCDF


CCDF Voucher Expenditures by Provider Type
FFY2005
Exempt Homes, 8.2%
Exempt Centers, 2.3%
Reg Ministries, 18.6%
Licensed Centers, 38.3%
Licensed Homes, 32.6%

% of CCDF Children in Licensed Care
FFY 2005



DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES
BUREAU OF CHILD CARE

CCDF FACT SHEET

INDIANA - STATEWIDE SUMMARY
VOUCHER AND CONTRACT CENTERS PROGRAM

FFY 2005

Caseload
28,081 unique families and 53,616 unique children were served this period.*
An average of 17,990 families and 34,356 children were authorized per month over this period.**
An average of 7,603 children were on wait lists for this period.**

Children ***
69.2% of children were served in licensed care.
School-age children (ages 6+ years) constitute 26.7% of all children served.
Children of Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity accounted for 6.8% of all children served.
Race codes: African American: 54.9%; White: 51.2%; American Indian / Alaskan: 1.1%; Asian: 0.4%; Hawaiian / Pacific Islander: 0.2%

Families***
71.9% of families received subsidies because of employment.
21.9% of families had copayments.
The average family size was 3.8 and the average number of children served per family was 1.9.
94.6% of families were headed by a single parent.
49.3% of families were marked as TANF recipients and 40.8% listed TANF as a source of income.

Expenditures****
The average cost of care for per week per child during this period was $82.98 ($4,315 annualized).
Average weekly expenditures for children under 1 year of age were $106.30 ($5,527 annualized).
Average monthly expenditures for school-age children (ages 6+ years) were $67.12 ($3,490 annualized).
74.9% of total expenditures were for children under 6 years of age.

County Stats
Marion County accounted for the largest proportion of families served with 25.1% of all the Intake and Centers caseloads.***
The highest average cost of care was in Hamilton County at $118.92 per week per child ($6,184 annualized).****
The lowest average cost of care was in Orange County at $49.05 per week per child ($2,550 annualized).****
Floyd County had the greatest proportion of TANF recipients, where 68.0% of families receiving child care subsidies also received TANF income.***

Run Date: 11/27/2006

* from ACF-800 report for FFY2005
** from monthly CCDF Overview reports
*** based on cases authorized as of database dates below
**** based on payment data as of database dates below

Databases: CCDFautomation (10/31/06), CentersAutomation (11/22/06) & CCDF 2005 Fed Rptg Database
Query: RRF534b_AnnualReport2005-FactSheetCalculations.sql

Early Care and Education in Indiana – Improving the Quality of Child Care

Research shows that high quality early learning experiences prepare children for future success in school, work and life. From birth through age 2 is the most important time for growth of the human brain. A child's brain develops in response to the child's experiences by building neurological networks in reaction to the environment.

Professional Development

A quality early care and learning environment is critical to this development and to school readiness skills. By age 3, children have already developed most of their capacity to acquire vocabulary and 85% of a child's capacity to learn is determined by age 5.

BCC funds several ongoing quality improvement projects using federal grant funds designated specifically to strengthen and improve early care and learning environments in child care facilities for Indiana's young children. This quality investment in child care has an economic impact and benefits communities as well as families and children.

Research indicates that young children's learning and development depends on the educational qualifications of their teachers. According to the 2005 Indiana Child Care Workforce Study, more than half of teachers and family child care providers report little more than a high school education. To increase the professional development and educational qualifications of child care center teachers, directors, and family child care providers, BCC provides funding for the T.E.A.C.H. Early Childhood INDIANA scholarship program.

Other professional development opportunities for providers include non formal Child Development Associate Credential training and on-line learning. These projects assist non- traditional participants to earn a nationally recognized credential and meet state licensing requirements through a statewide training system of qualified organizations. Participants can attend training close to home or via the internet.

The Infant Toddler Specialist Initiative is designed specifically to increase the quality of care for children from birth through three years. **In 2005, infant toddler specialists from different counties took advantage of high quality research briefs, resources and activities available through a web based network.**

The Accreditation Project supports child care facilities and homes that are committed to improving program quality by seeking national accreditation. Research indicates that better child outcomes for school readiness are linked to programs with national accreditation. Financial and technical assistance are available to the program as they complete the accrediting process from self study to observation and validation. Indiana has experienced a 19% increase in the number of accredited facilities in the state.

Parent Education and Community Outreach

Finding quality child care is one of the most important decisions that a family must make for their children. In order to allow flexibility of choice to parents, Indiana law allows multiple exemptions to licensing. However, parents often have difficulty discerning between the type of care that they are selecting and that standards that the program may or may not meet. Several quality projects can help parents choose the best care for their child. BCC funds ongoing consumer education and outreach programs to help families make informed decisions about what they think is best for their child.

During 2005, unique families accessed the services of a statewide system of child care resource and referral agencies. Each of these families was provided with consumer education materials and one-on-one counseling regarding the selection of quality child care for their children.

Families were given **child care referrals last year from the Child Care Resource and Referral network.** Enhanced referrals are available to provide additional help to families and providers in situations where quality care is hard to find and can include on site consultation, assessment, technical assistance, and resources if necessary.

Families also accessed child care information online through Indiana's web based child care site Childcarefinder.in.gov. The site is integrated with the state licensing database to provide parents with up-to-date information on a provider's current license status and inspection history so parents can make better informed decisions on choosing child care. The website includes Indiana's child care rules and regulations as well as other helpful resources for parents and child care providers.

During 2006 the BCC will began laying the groundwork to establish **a statewide voluntary Quality Rating System (QRS)** of child care providers. A QRS is a method to assess, improve and communicate the level of quality in early care and education settings. The goal is to improve the quality of early care and education and to **empower families with an easy to understand consumer guide to choosing the best care for their children**. An implementation plan is being developed in collaboration with our quality partners and other interested stakeholders to phase in a statewide QRS based on two pilot models currently operating in the state. All the CCDF quality improvement projects are being re-examined to focus or redirect activities to support the development and implementation of the voluntary QRS. The result will be to combine the state's quality improvement elements into one coherent system that makes sense to parents.

Demographic Trends Report
Division of Family Resources
State Fiscal Year 2005
(July 2004 to June 2005)

Head Start

State of Indiana

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Family & Social Services Administration

E. Mitchell Roob Jr. Secretary

Division of Family Resources

James F. Robertson Director

State of Indiana

Indiana Head Start Collaboration Office

The Indiana Head Start Collaboration Office is supported by a federally funded grant offered in all 50 states including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. The Indiana Head Start Collaboration Office's responsibility is best defined as support rather than direct service. The Coordinator prepares a five year grant request which is submitted to Region V Administration for Children and Family (ACF) along with an annual work plan. Updates and adjustments are made to meet the changing needs or situations in the state. The Head Start Act identifies the specific priority areas of the Collaboration Offices. The focus on the priority areas may shift from year to year depending on the need in the state and the federal emphasis.

The fundamental purpose of the State Collaboration legislation grants continue is to create a visible collaborative presence at the State level that can assist in the development of significant, multi-agency and public-private partnerships with Indiana Head Start programs. These partnerships are intended to:

- Assist in building early childhood systems and access to comprehensive services and support for all low-income children;

- Promote widespread collaboration and partnership between Head Start and other appropriate programs, services, and initiatives, including child care and State preschool; and
- Facilitate the involvement of Head Start in the development of State policies, plans, processes, and decisions affecting the Head Start target populations, and all low-income families.

The Indiana Collaboration office works in unison with the 39 Head Start (HS) and 14 Early Head Start (EHS) programs in the state. These 53 programs involve 48 grantees that directly operate without a delegate agency. Two of the grantees operate programs directly and delegates service delivery. Three programs are a delegate agency. It is important to note that this office is not in charge of these programs, but works to strengthen and build knowledge and relationships with state level organizations and governmental agencies. This office also works closely with state governmental and other organizations in the areas of health child care, public assistance, early care and education professional development, family literacy, homelessness and community service activities.

During 2005 all 53 program affiliations were secular or non-religious made up of 25 Community Action Agencies, nine public/private School Systems, 18 private/public Non-Profits, and one government agency.

Emphasis for the next year will be on oral health, welfare and foster care, fatherhood, homelessness, and collaborating with appropriate agencies for a better way to serve at-risk low income families.

The Indiana Head Start family base of 15,930 involves 17,327 children and 209 pregnant women. 24,989 former or current HS / EHS family members were a major component of the 37,556 volunteers in the Head Start network in 2005. Parental involvement in the Head Start program is what makes it a strong nurturing environment for the children and their families. Head Start has the historical reputation of providing services for the care and development of the enrolled child/woman and the entire family unit to include specialized services such as:

1. Enrollment resources in public assistance programs, i.e., WIC, CHIP, TANF
2. Parenting education health education
3. Emergency intervention
4. Housing assistance
5. Adult education
6. Transportation assistance
7. Mental health services
8. Job training
9. Child abuse
10. Child support
11. Substance abuse
12. English as Second language
13. Incarcerated family member
14. Domestic violence
15. Marriage education

Statewide, Head Start program staff of 638 teachers consists of 6% who have a Graduate degree, 32% a Baccalaureate degree, 41% an Associate degree, and 17% have a CDA or State Equivalent credential.

The Indiana federally funded Head start programs received over $95,943,402 during FFY 2005-2006. Funding moves directly from the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families to the local grantees. There are a total of 53 Head Start and Early Head Start grantees and delegates in Indiana. Over 15,930 low income families and their 17,327 children (birth to five years old) were served within the Indiana Early Head Start/Head Start system. Income eligibility for families is 100% of federal poverty guidelines.

Demographic Trends Report
Division of Family Resources
State Fiscal Year 2005
(July 2004 to June 2005)

Program Integrity

State of Indiana

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Family & Social Services Administration

E. Mitchell Roob Jr. Secretary

Division of Family Resources

James F. Robertson Director

State of Indiana

Program Integrity (PI) provides central office support to local offices by measuring performance and improving efficiency in Indiana's Medicaid and Food Stamp Programs. PI completes federally mandated Quality Control reviews, Food Stamp Management Evaluation reviews, and Corrective Action initiatives designed to increase payment accuracy and improve overall program performance. With approval granted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), PI conducted a Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control (MEQC) pilot project. The goal of the project was to increase Medicaid program accuracy while reducing state and federal misspent dollars, ensure payment accuracy, reduce errors, and identify training needs.

The Food Stamp Quality Control process will be presented in the first half of the PI section. And the Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control Project will be presented in the last half of the PI section.

Food Stamp Quality Control

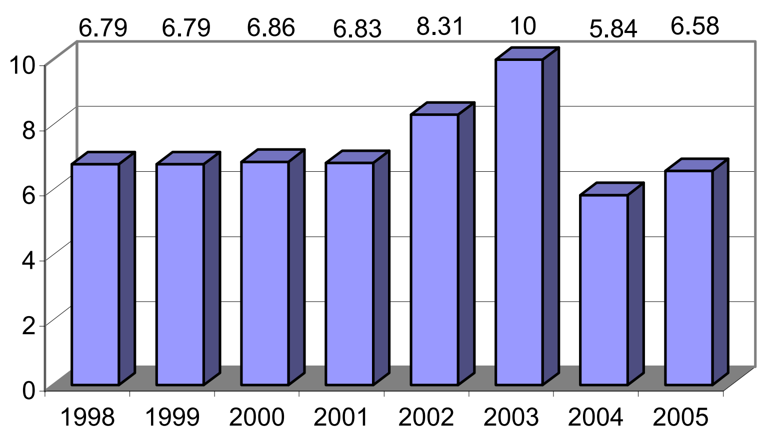
The Quality Control process is mandated by the Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) to monitor the accuracy with which the program is administered. The Quality Control function is conducted by the Bureau of Program Integrity of the Division of Family Resources. The sample is selected randomly statewide each month. Because there are more clients receiving food stamps in the larger counties, more cases are selected for review in the larger counties. FNS considers this as a statistically valid sample for the entire year. The results can therefore be extrapolated over the entire food stamp universe to draw conclusions about food stamp cases statewide. This data analysis includes the state error rate, as well as an analysis of errors by category of elements such as earned income, unearned income, shelter and utility deductions etc. It also identifies and analyzes the causes of errors in each element.

In FFY 2005 (October 2004 to September 2005), 1154 positive cases were pulled for review, and 1067 were completed. A positive case is defined as an open and active case. The reasons for non-completion were the client's refusal to cooperate with a sanction penalty imposed, moved out of state, death of the client, unable to locate, and unable to verify an element required to determine eligibility. The total sample dollars under review for FY '05 was $233,480. This review dealt exclusively with the total payment error rate, including overissuances, underissuances, and ineligible payment errors. The state's official payment error rate is based on all three types of payment errors.

The misspent dollars and case errors identified in the FFY 2005 review were all associated with the primary variance, the error that has the greatest impact on the final case error amount.

The figures presented here are cumulative figures for the federal fiscal year 2005. The statistical data presented here is the unvalidated, or state reported numbers. The validated error rate is defined as the final error rate released by FNS after all federal differences and the state's completion rate are factored in, and the regression formula is applied. The following data presented in the graphs and charts highlights some of the review's findings.

Payment Error Rates 1998 through 2005



Historical Data regarding Indiana's Food Stamp Positive Error Rate and Liability Status

Fiscal Year	Unvalidated Payment Error Rate	Validated Payment Error Rate	Tolerance Levels	Potential Liability	Sanction Status
2005	06.44%	06.58%	05.84%	NA	NA
2004	05.74%	05.84%	05.88%	0.00	[5,6]
2003	09.69%	10.00%	06.64%	0.00	[5,6]
2002	08.20%	08.31%	08.26%	$1,235	[4]
2001	06.46%	06.83%	08.66%	0.00	
2000	06.51%	06.86%	08.91%	0.00	
1999	05.52%	06.79%	09.88%	0.00	[3]
1998	06.60%	06.79%	10.69%	0.00	
1997	08.97%	09.30%	09.88%	0.00	
1996	09.08%	09.68%	09.22%	$75,706	
1995	15.91%	16.35%	09.72%	$17,277,005	[2]
1994	17.38%	17.70%	10.32%	$21,890,352	[2]
1993	16.34%	16.57%	10.83%	$12,358,172	[2]
1992	13.46%	13.56%	10.69%	$2,873,271	[2]
1991	12.94%	12.83%	10.31%	$7,404,525	[1]
1990	10.76%	11.28%	10.80%	$1,087,036	[1]
1989	09.91%	10.17%	10.90%	0.00	
1988	10.99%	11.37%	10.97%	$757,918	[1]
1987	09.37%	11.96%	11.27%	$1,381,058	[1]
1986	09.70%	11.46%	11.39%	$156,013	[1]

[1] Negotiations between the State of Indiana and the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture (FNS) resulted in an agreement in which the State's fiscal liability for FFY 1986 - 1991 was reduced to 15% ($1,617,984.00) of the total sanction assessment of $10,786,560.00. Additionally, rather than reimbursing FNS, the State reinvested the $1,617,984.00 sanction in a plan designed to enhance the State's administration of the Food Stamp Program over a 5 year period which ended 6-30-97.

[2] Negotiations between the State of Indiana and the Food & Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture (FNS) resulted in agreement in which the State's fiscal liability for FFY 1992 - 1995, amounting to $54,398,800.00 was reduced to $14.4 million. For FFY '97, the State reinvested 1.4 million and in FFY '98, the State reinvested $1.0 million in payment accuracy improvement activities. The agreement stated that the remaining $12 million would be waived if the State achieved the national tolerance levels in FFY's 1997 - 2000. The state achieved the performance target for FFY's 1997 - 2000 and thus the $12 million at-risk was waived for FFY's 1997 - 2000.

[3] Re: 9/17/2001 letter to FSSA Secretary John Hamilton from Theodore O. Bell, FNS Regional Administrator:

"As part of the 7/25/1996 settlement agreement between FNS and IFSSA to resolve Indiana's Food Stamp Program QC liabilities for FFY 1992 - 95, Indiana agreed to a performance target of the national average payment error rate for FFY 1997- 2000 with $3 million at-risk for each fiscal year (for a total of $12 million at-risk). Indiana achieved its performance target for FFY 1997, 1998 and 1999 and thus had the $3 million at-risk amount for these years waived. The settlement agreement also stipulates that for any year that Indiana achieves a payment error rate that is at least one percentage point less than the national average, FNS will waive an additional $1 million for each of the remaining years of the settlement agreement performance period. Since Indiana had rates more than one percentage point less than the national average for two of these years, it had only $1 million remaining at-risk for the year 2000. For FFY 2000, Indiana's error rate of 6.86% was well below the national average of 8.91%. Therefore, FNS is waiving the remaining $1 million at-risk amount for FFY 2000."

[4] Re: 6/27/2003 letter to FSSA Secretary, John Hamilton, from Olice C. Holden, FNS Acting Regional Administrator:

"Since Indiana exceeded the national average, a liability has been assessed. However, the $1235.00 liability has been waived. As a result of its performance, the State is required to develop a Corrective Action (CAP) plan which sets forth the actions taken to improve the accuracy of benefit determinations."

[5] Re: 6/22/2004 letter to The Honorable Joseph E. Kernan, Governor of Indiana, from Eric M. Bost, Undersecretary, Food and Nutrition Services:

"Effective for the FY 2003 QC review period, a new two-year liability system is in place. Under this new system, a liability amount shall be established whenever, for two consecutive years, there is a 95% statistical probability that a State's payment error rate exceeds 105% of the national performance measure for payment error rates. FY 2003 serves as the base year for this new system and, as such, no liability amounts are being established for this FY. However, there is a 95% statistical probability that Indiana's payment error rate of 10.00% exceeds 105% of the national performance measure for FY 2003. If, for FY 2004, there is also a 95% statistical probability that Indiana's payment error rate exceeds 105% of the national performance measure for FY 2004, a liability amount will be established for the State for FY 2004."

[6] Indiana's validated payment error rate of 5.84% in FY 2004 was below the national average of 5.88% for FY 2004. As a result, no liability amount was established for FY 2003 or FY 2004 in the new two-year liability system effective for the Quality Control review period beginning in FY 2003.

Statewide Error Rate

Payment Error Rate (FFY 2005) = 6.58% (validated)
Payment Error Rate (FFY 2004) = 5.84% (validated)

For FFY 2005, Indiana's statewide payment error rate was 6.58% (state reported), an increase of 12% from the FFY 2004 payment error rate of 5.84% (validated) and a decrease of 35.6% from the FFY 2003 payment error rate of 10% (validated).

Case Error Rate (FFY 2005) = 12.18% (state reported)

The case error rate for all three categories of errors, Ineligible, Overissuance, and Underissuance, was 12.18% (state reported). This represents an increase of 1% from the FFY 2004 case error rate, which was 12.04%.

State Payment and Case Error Rates for Previous Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Payment Error Rate	Case Error Rate	National Tolerance
2005	06.58%	12.18%	05.84%
2004	05.74%	12.04%	05.88%
2003	10.00%	16.31%	06.64%
2002	08.31%	14.04%	08.26%
2001	06.83%	11.67%	08.66%
2000	06.86%	13.17%	08.91%
1999	06.79% (assigned)	16.89%	09.88%
1998	06.79%	18.83%	10.69%
1997	09.30%	25.20%	09.88%
1996	09.68%	25.93%	09.22%
1995	16.35%	36.33%	09.72%
1994	17.70%	42.21%	10.32%
1993	16.57%	41.39%	10.83%
1992	13.56%	36.53%	10.69%
1991	12.83%	29.53%	10.31%
1990	11.28%	32.27%	10.80%
1989	10.17%	31.21%	10.90%
1988	11.37%	31.40%	10.97%
1987	11.96%	30.40%	11.27%
1986	11.46%	28.30%	11.39%

Agency vs. Client Error Rates

Of the 130 error cases, 92 (70.8%) were agency-caused errors and 38 (29.2%) were client-caused errors. This represents a 7% increase in agency-caused errors compared to FFY 2004 (66.2%).

Historical Data Regarding Agency vs. Client Caused Errors

Fiscal Year	Agency Errors	Client Errors
FFY 2005	70.80%	29.20%
FFY 2004	54.90%	45.50%
FFY 2003	59.90%	40.10%
FFY 2002	56.09%	43.90%
FFY 2001	56.84%	43.15%
FFY 2000	63.19%	36.80%
FFY 1999	67.75%	32.22%
FFY 1998	62.00%	38.00%
FFY 1997	58.59%	41.41%
FFY 1996	55.59%	44.69%

Fiscal Year	Agency Errors	Client Errors
FFY 1995	46.01%	53.99%
FFY 1994	43.85%	56.15%
FFY 1993	47.43%	52.57%
FFY 1992	40.98%	59.02%
FFY 1991	44.30%	55.70%
FFY 1990	48.50%	51.50%
FFY 1989	58.22%	41.78%
FFY 1988	59.10%	40.90%
FFY 1987	51.00%	48.50%
FFY 1986	30.00%	61.00%

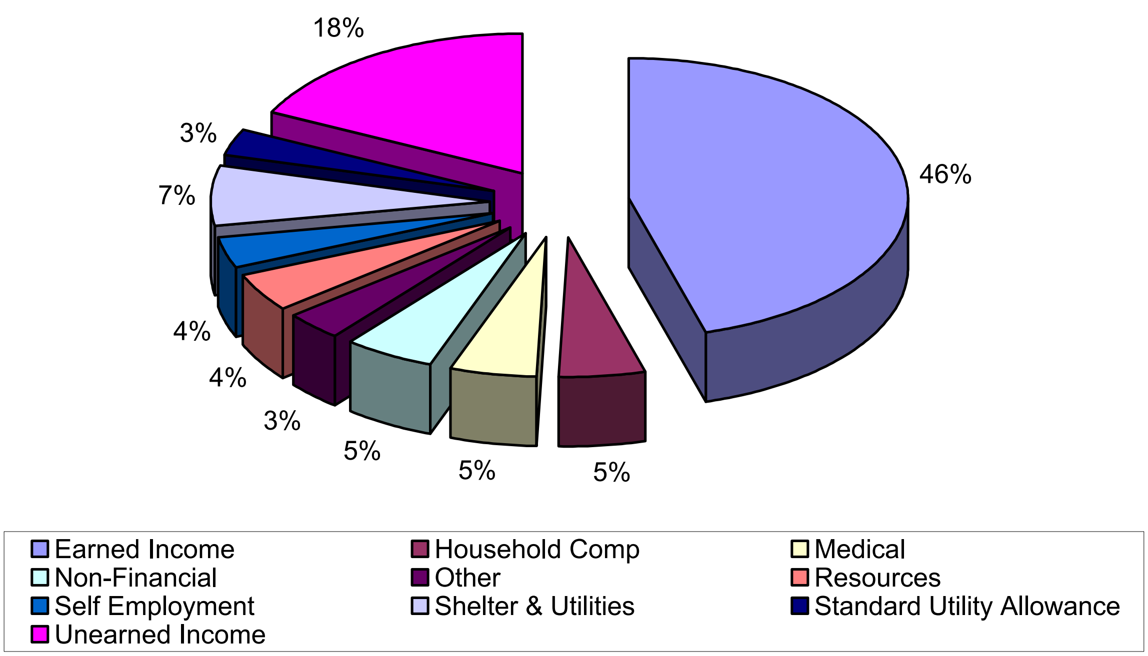
The 92 agency errors represented 61.09% ($9,183.00 of $15,033.00) of the total misspent dollars. The 38 client errors represented 38.91% ($5,850 of $15,033.00) of the total misspent dollars. The average error dollars per case is $116.00. The average agency error resulted in $100.00 misspent per case. The average client error resulted in $154.00 misspent per case.

Agency errors were more numerous than client errors, but the average agency error was less expensive (cost per error).

Major Categories of Elements in Error

The information listed in this section contains data that has combined elements into categories for error analysis. For example: the Non-Financial category includes individual errors listed in the elements of student status, residency, recipient disqualification, work registration requirements and voluntary quit disqualification.

PERCENTAGES OF MISSPENT DOLLARS PER CATEGORY OF ELEMENTS FY 2005



The three leading categories of errors in FY 2005 were Earned Income ($7401 misspent dollars including self-employment errors) , Unearned Income ($2672 misspent dollars) and Shelter and Utility Deductions ($1489 misspent dollars including the Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) errors). The Shelter and Utility Deduction category replaced the third leading category of errors listed for FY 2004 which was Household Composition. Household composition errors in FY 2005 resulted in $767 misspent dollars as compared to $1599 in FY 2004. The three leading categories of errors in FY 2005 resulted in about 77% of the total misspent dollars.

Negative Error Rate

Quality Control reviews are conducted to review the correctness of negative actions, defined as application denials or case closures. Of the 885 cases completed for review in the negative sample, 36 (4.07%) were in error for FFY 2005.

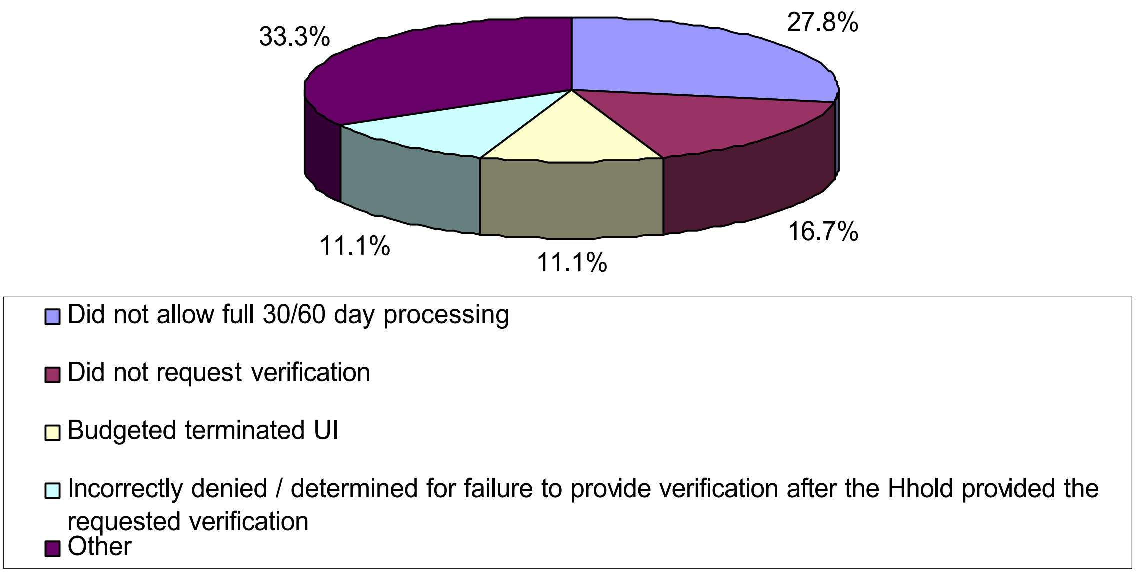
Historical Negative Case Error Rates:

FFY 2005	4.07%	FFY 1995	3.75%
FFY 2004	5.19%	FFY 1994	4.88%
FFY 2003	2.99%	FFY 1993	5.78%
FFY 2002	3.57%	FFY 1992	4.45%
FFY 2001	3.77%	FFY 1991	6.62%
FFY 2000	5.91%	FFY 1990	5.87%
FFY 1999	5.73%	FFY 1989	11.96%
FFY 1998	5.84%	FFY 1988	8.22%
FFY 1997	5.91%	FFY 1987	8.23%
FFY 1996	5.73%	FFY 1986	3.32%

The most frequent causes for invalid negative decisions were:

- Local Office (LO) did not allow the full 30 or 60 day processing time before denying case (10)
- LO did not request verification before denying or discontinuing benefits for failure to provide verification (6)
- LO incorrectly budgeted unemployment insurance verified by the unpaid balance to be terminated (4)
- LO incorrectly denied or terminated for failure to provide verification after the household provided the requested verification(4)

Leading Causes for Invalid Negative Decisions



INDIANA MEQC PROJECT – FISCAL YEAR 2005

CASE FILE REVIEW AND ASSET SHELTERING
STUDY OF AGED INDIVIDUALS IN LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES

General Information

With approval granted by the centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Family Resources, Program Integrity Section conducted a Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control (MEQC) pilot project. The project consisted of a case file review of aged individuals residing in long term care facilities who have been authorized for recurring benefits within the last two years. Attention was focused on this population because they account for the majority of Medicaid expenditures and consume a rapidly increasing portion of the state budget. The study was done to collect information for the development of error reduction strategies and to collect resource information.

Purpose

The goal was to increase Medicaid program accuracy while reducing state and federal misspent dollars, ensure payment accuracy, reduce errors, and identify training needs.

Review components included:

- case file review of (selected) elements of eligibility
- review of client assets identified in the case file and the impact on resource eligibility
- review of asset sheltering on Medicaid estate planning preceding the client's application for medical assistance

Review Procedure

Indiana received approval to review a minimum of 500 active cases. Reviews were completed on 564 active cases during the fiscal year. Claims collection reviews were not completed.

The hard copy file was reviewed and compared to the electronic case file contained in ICES (Indiana Client Eligibility System) to determine:

- if the case was appropriately authorized,
- if the case was potentially resource ineligible, or
- if the case contained a potentially understated or overstated liability.

Except for verification of the client's residence obtained from the nursing facility, no third party verification was obtained. Customized worksheets were developed to facilitate the review process. Review schedules and coding instructions were developed to capture findings. Full maintenance of effort was achieved in this pilot project, using an average of 15 FTE's per month. The number of cases reviewed required the use of all Program Integrity staff working full or part time on the project.

Written referrals on each case were sent to the local office who had 10 days to respond to the findings. In the response, the local office explained what had been done to correct or clarify the case under review. After 30 days, Quality Control staff did an electronic re-review of the case to determine if the local office had corrected the potential error. Additional data was collected to determine what effect the local office's additional information had on the potential error, such as case closure, adjustment of the liability amount, or sustaining the local office's original determination of eligibility.

Previous Review Periods

In FY 2002 and FY 2003 the review process included an independent quality control investigation. In FY 2004 and FY 2005 the review process was a desk review except for the independent collateral contact with the nursing facility. The number of potential resource and/or potential liability errors cited in previous fiscal years is indicated in the chart below.

Fiscal Year	Potential Error Rate
FY 2005	67.55%
FY 2004	67.34%

Fiscal Year	Actual Error Rate
FY 2003	35.23%
FY 2002	28.39%

Geographic Concentration

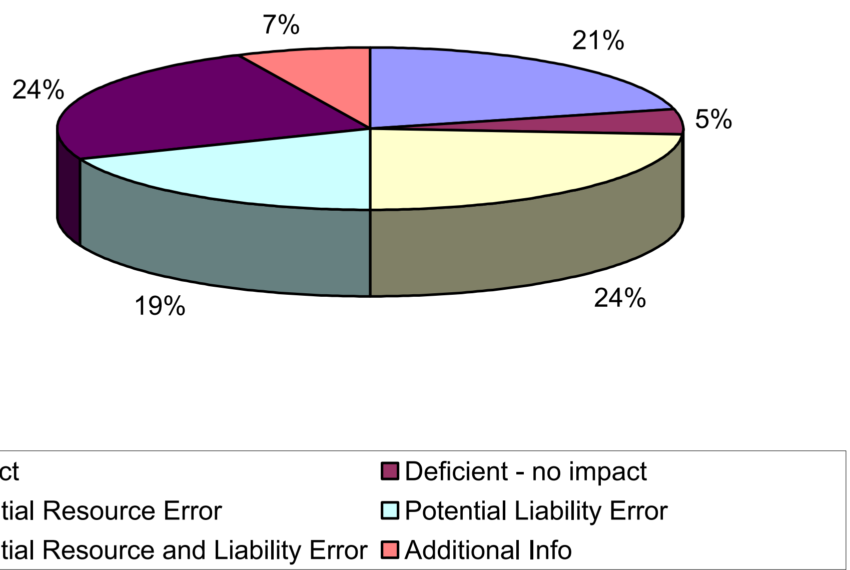
The counties with the highest geographic concentration of the targeted population in the state were selected for review. Each month, cases from the largest counties (Allen, Clark, Lake, Madison, Marion, Tippecanoe, and Vanderburgh) in each of the six geographic regions of the state, were reviewed. Cases were selected for review from 67 counties however *Clinton County of Indiana sustained a loss due to a fire and the two cases chosen for review from that county were dropped as there was no hard file case to compare to the electronic file.
The counties and number of active cases reviewed are listed below:

Adams	2	Harrison	6	Orange	4
Allen	22	Hendricks	3	Owen	6
Bartholomew	8	Henry	4	Porter	8
Boone	4	Howard	12	Randolph	8
Cass	4	Huntington	4	Ripley	2
Clark	16	Jackson	10	Rush	4
Clay	4	Jasper	4	St. Joseph	18
*Clinton	2	Jefferson	4	Shelby	4
Daviess	10	Johnson	10	Starke	6
Dearborn	6	Knox	10	Steuben	2
Decatur	2	Kosciusko	4	Tippecanoe	16
DeKalb	4	LaGrange	4	Vanderburgh	26
Delaware	8	Lake	53	Vermillion	2
Dubois	4	LaPorte	8	Vigo	22
Elkhart	14	Lawrence	6	Wabash	4
Fayette	10	Madison	10	Warrick	10
Floyd	8	Marion	44	Washington	6
Fountain	4	Marshall	6	Wayne	4
Gibson	8	Miami	4	Wells	6
Grant	8	Monroe	10	White	4
Greene	8	Montgomery	4	Whitley	6
Hamilton	10	Morgan 6			
Hancock	4	Noble	4		
Harrison	6				

Analysis of Data – Case Potential Error Rate 67.55%

The results of the 564 active cases reviewed were:

Case Errors



There were 155* cases that did not require any action to be taken by the local office. The local office correctly completed 282 case deficiencies; incorrectly completed 8, and did not respond to 8 cases. There were 115 cases where the client died before the follow up could be completed.

Agency vs. Client Errors

The only eligibility factor independently verified by Quality Control staff was residency which was verified with the nursing facilities. Other than residency which were cited as client error; all other deficiencies were cited as agency error.

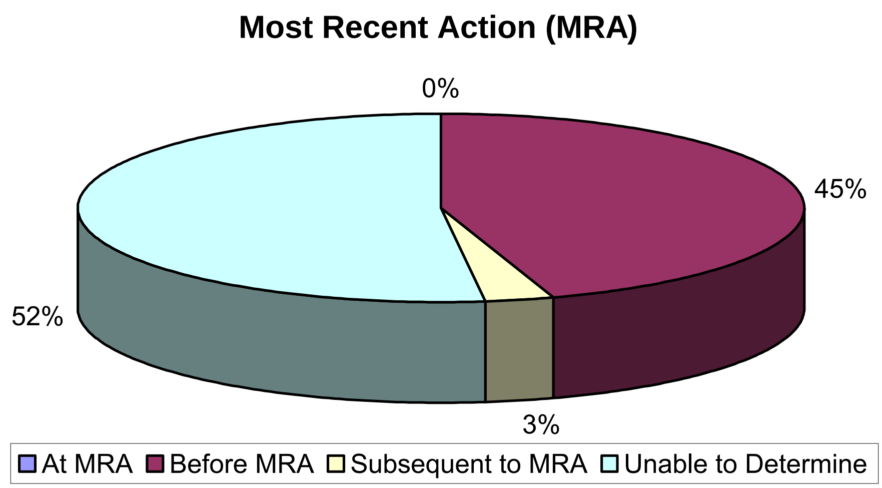
Discovery

The majority of potential errors were discovered through information found in the case record. The information came from both the paper and electronic files. The only third party verification obtained was for residency, so it follows that most of the discrepancies would be found in the case file.

Time Period of Occurrence

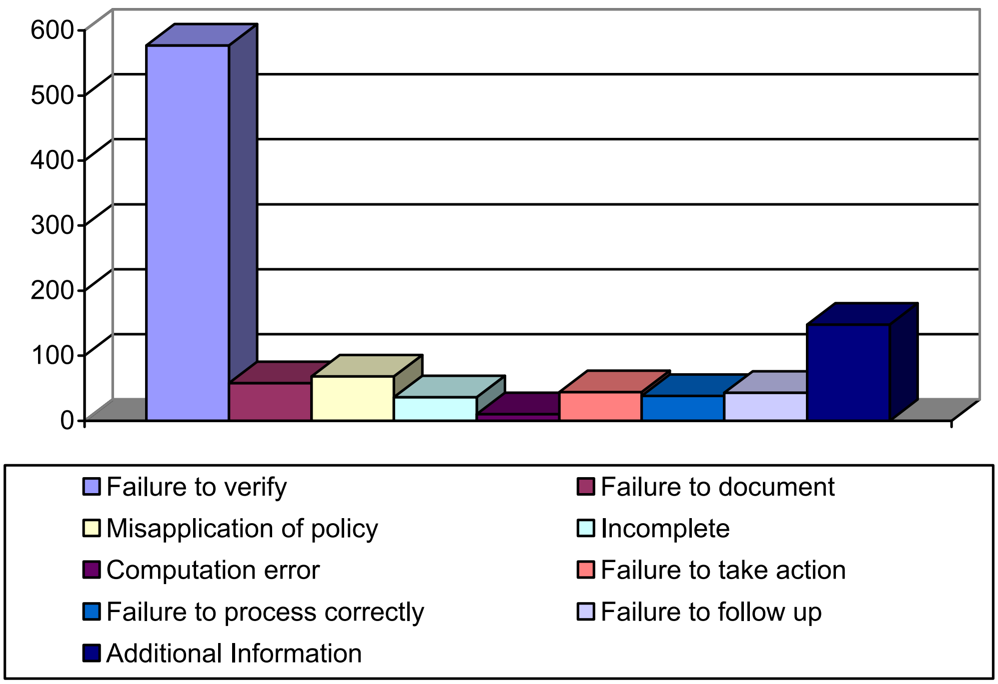
Of the 564 completed cases, there were 1022 deficiencies. The majority of deficiencies occurred at the time of the most recent action. Most of the potential errors discovered were caused by the failure of the caseworker to adequately verify information at the time of the most recent action which could have been a new award, a reapplication award, a redetermination or a change.

- 538 Deficiencies occurred at the time of the most recent action
- 455 Deficiencies occurred before the most recent action
- 27 Deficiencies occurred subsequent to the most recent action
- Deficiencies occurrence was unable to be determined



Error Causes

Of the 564 completed cases, there were 381 deficiencies cited as having potential errors. The average discrepancy per cases was 1.8 and the cases error rate was 67.55 %. The chart below clearly shows the major reason for error was the caseworkers' failure to adequately verify eligibility requirements.



Elements Causing Potential Ineligibility

The following information explains why deficiencies were cited, and gives detailed information regarding the deficiencies and the reasons cases were cited as potentially ineligible. The percentage of deficiencies listed for each element is the percent of total cases that were deficient in that element. A case could contain more than one deficiency. Although some elements did not cause the case to be potentially ineligible, it is an indication that additional training in these particular areas would be beneficial.

Quality Control staff did not obtain third party verification during this study, so all errors cited were potential errors and not necessarily fiscal errors or misspent funds.

Medicaid Negative Corrective Action Report
Negative Case Actions FFY 2005(October 2004 – September 2005)

General Information

The State of Indiana requested and received approval from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to conduct a Medicaid Negative Case Action (NCA) project during federal fiscal year 2005 (October 2004 through September 2005). Indiana targeted denial actions of aged individuals residing in long term care facilities. The intent was to ensure that local offices are applying correct negative case action policy in the denial of assistance for these vulnerable clients.

Indiana received approval to review a minimum of 400 negative case actions during federal fiscal year 2005. Indiana exceeded maintenance of effort and workload equivalency requirements by completing 425 negative case action reviews during this period. Normal review methodology was utilized. A worksheet and a review schedule were designed to capture review findings.

Data Analysis

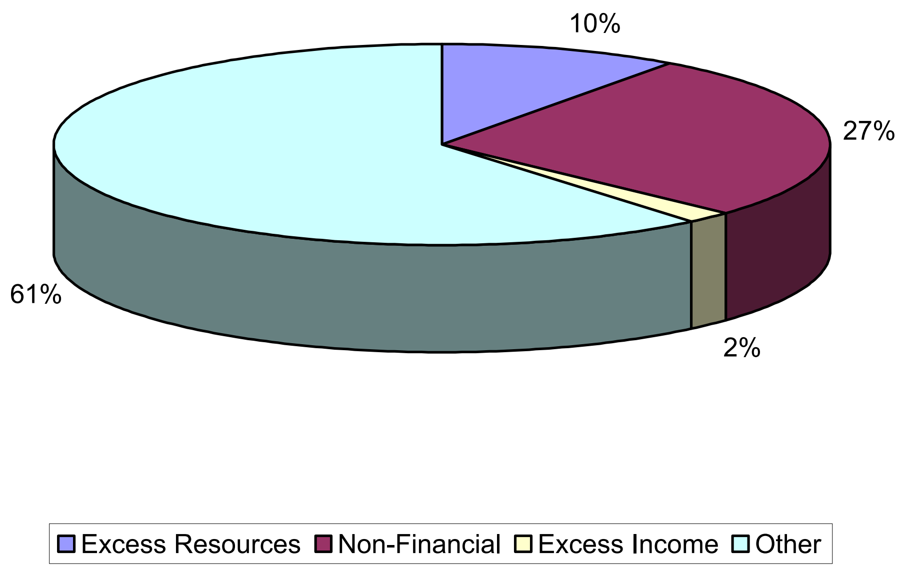
Negative Case Action (NCA) Error Rate

For FY 2005, of the 425 Medicaid negative case actions reviewed, 11 cases, or 2.58%, were denied in error. Although this is an increase from the 1.99% FY 2004 and 0.03% FY 2003 error rate, it is still an indicator that workers are taking appropriate action the majority of the time when denying Medicaid applications.

Reasons for Denial of Application

Of the 425 negative case actions reviewed:

Reasons for Denials



- 260 (61.2%) of the denial actions taken by the local office were due to resources exceeding the $1,500.00 resource standard
- 114 (26.8%) of the denials were due to non-financial eligibility reasons, such as the client's failure to provide verification required to determine eligibility
- 43 (10.1%) of the denials were for other reasons, such as the client's voluntary withdrawal of the application
- 8 (1.9%) of the denials were due to the client's income exceeding medical expenses in the month of review

Notice Violation Errors
No Hearing and Notice violations were cited by Quality Control during the FY 2005 review period

Invalid Decision Errors
Eleven out of 425 cases reviewed were cited with an Invalid Decision error by Quality Control during the FFY 2005 review period. This results in an error rate of 2.58%.

Geographic Location of Invalid Decision Errors

The invalid decisions occurred in Marion County (3 errors), Allen County (2 errors), Hamilton County (2 errors), Floyd County (1 error), Madison County (1 error), Rush County (1 error) and Vanderburgh County (1 error).

General Nature of Invalid Decision Errors

The invalid decisions were caused by worker misapplication of policy, and data entry. The specific error causes are listed below:

- Local office did not provide the client with notice of what verifications were required to process the application prior to denying the application for failure to provide verifications.
- Local office included the value of real property without allowing the client to offer the property for sale or rent.
- Local office denied the application for client's failure to provide verification of resources but the case file contained all necessary verifications to determine eligibility and to show the resources are under the standard resource limit. (2 invalid decisions).
- Local office included a bank account that was not owned by the applicant.
- Local office included the cash surrender value of a verified terminated life insurance policy.
- Local office included current month's RSDI income in the countable value of the client's bank account.

- Local office included the same resource twice. A certificate of deposit was redeemed and the value deposited into the checking account. The value was counted as a CD and as a bank account balance.

- Local office included an incorrect value for the client's bank account. The case file contained a bank statement verifying the balance was less than $1500.00. (2 invalid decisions).

- Local office denied the application due to resources exceeding the $1500 limit however the verified countable resources were less than $1500.

Previous Review Periods

The number of Notice and Hearing errors and Invalid Decision errors cited in previous fiscal years are indicated in the chart shown below. Corrective action initiatives have resulted in continued maintenance of program accuracy demonstrated by the low error rate.

PREVIOUS REVIEW PERIOD FINDINGS

Fiscal Year	Notice Violation Errors	Invalid Decision Error
FY 2005	0	11
FY 2004	1	11
FY 2003	0	1
FY 2002	0	6
FY 2001	2	20
FY 2000	5	22
FY 1999	3	23

Program Analysis

The Invalid Decision error referrals are included in the hard copy version of this report, along with the local office response to the Invalid Decision errors. Error referrals reflect information provided to the local office about Quality Control error findings. They include the type of error, an explanation of the findings, the error description, responsibility and discovery of the error, and verification used by Quality Control to determine that the local office decision for denial was incorrect. This information is critical to the analysis of errors, and results in a better understanding of the factors that contributed to the error. In all errors cited, the client's resources were verified by Quality Control to be below the $1,500.00 resource limit at the time of the review date.

The 11 Invalid Decision errors were evaluated to determine the factors that contributed to the errors:

- 9 (82%) were cited for misapplication of policy regarding resources when determining eligibility.
- 2 (18%) were cited for incorrect data entry, resources miscalculated or resources not verified before the denials were authorized.

State of Indiana

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